The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No. 309 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......... £2 12 0 UN-STAMPED..... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

[Library stamp]

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR of the celebrated PYNE AND HARRISON ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, They having positively to appear at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, May 8th.

On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MAY 1st, 1860, Will be presented, owing to its immense success on Tuesday last, Meyerbeer's grand Opera (as commanded by her Majesty), entitled DINORAH. With New Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments.

Dinorah .. .. .. Miss Louisa Pyne
Corentin .. .. .. Mr. W. Harrison

To conclude with the Farce, by Mr. E. Stirling, called THE LITTLE BACK PARLOUR.

Mr. Simon Tubbs .. .. Mr. George Honey
Mrs. Simon Tubbs .. .. Miss Morrell

On Wednesday (in consequence of its success), the Bohemian Girl. On Thursday (in consequence of its complete success on Monday last), the New Grand Legendary Opera, Lurline. The Band and Chorus will be numerously augmented by a selection from the Royal English Opera Company.

N.B.—The whole of the new Costumes are brought from the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden.

Acting Manager—Mr. Edward Murray. Stage Manager—Mr. Granby. Assistant Stage Director—Mr. J. Penson.

Private Boxes, £3 3s., £2 12s 6d., £2 2s., £1 11s 6d.; Dress Circle, 4s; Upper Boxes, 3s; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper ditto, 6d. No half-price. Doors open at half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Immense success of the Renowned Drama of JACK SHEPPARD. On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MAY 1st, The performances will commence with the celebrated drama of JACK SHEPPARD.

Jack Sheppard - - - Mr. James Duff
Mrs. Sheppard - - - Miss A. Parker

To be followed by Mr. Charles Selby's Comedy, entitled FREDERICK OF PRUSSIA.

Frederick the Great - - - Mr. H. Webb
Stolbach - - - Mr. C. Webb

To be followed by Blanchard's New and Original Burlesque, entitled PORK CHOPS.

Darkey Dabbs - - - Mr. H. Vivash
Septimus Snooks - - - Mr. W. Ellerton

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

FAREWELL EXHIBITIONS. THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO. LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, (Entrance Cavendish-row.)

Patronised by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, the Lord Lieutenant, Nobility, and Clergy. HAMILTON'S New and Magnificent Continental DIORAMA, historically illustrating Italy, France, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, and the Rhine, introducing scenes and events of the late War in Italy.

Messrs. Hamilton call the attention of Families to the select Morning Representation, Every Day, at Two o'clock, Brilliantly Illuminated with Gas.

Every Evening, at a quarter past Eight. Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be had of Mr. BUSSELL, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

Open every Evening at a Quarter-past Seven, commencing at a Quarter to Eight o'clock.

DECIDED SUCCESS—RAPID SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES.

Mid-day performances—Wednesday and Saturday, May 2d and 5th, at half-past Two o'clock.

THIS EVENING (TUESDAY), MAY 1, Fashionable Select Box Night, under the immediate Patronage and Presence of Colonel Cousins and Officers of her Majesty's Grenadier Guards.

Mr. C. HENGLER most respectfully announces to his kind Patrons and the Public generally that, in acknowledgment of the great support he has already received in the City of Dublin, he intends devoting FRIDAY Evening, May 4th, for the BENEFIT IN AID OF THE LYING-IN-HOSPITAL, RUTLAND-SQUARE,

Being under the distinguished Patronage of the Hon. H. M. Monkton and Officers of the 3rd Light Dragoons, on which occasion the Band of the Regiment will attend.

After the Close of the Dublin Season, this Establishment will visit all the Principal Towns in Ireland.

Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Second Class and Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Second price at Nine to Stalls and Boxes only.

Director and Proprietor - Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Members are informed that the Last Grand CONCERT for the Season will take place on MONDAY, the 28th of MAY. Artistes engaged exclusively for this Concert: MR. AND MRS. SIMS REEVES, ERNST LUBECK.

There will be a BALLOT on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of May, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the necessary information. (By order) HENRY BUSSELL, Sec.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 33, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,)

Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day. (Sundays, from 9 to 11.) Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

LAST FEW DAYS. ART UNION OF IRELAND.

Distribution of Prizes takes place before the Opening of the Exhibition of Royal Hibernian Academy, to give Prizeholders the right of selection on the opening day.

Highest Prize, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS. ONE GUINEA EACH SHARE. (By order) GEORGE F. MULVANY, Secretary. 115, Grafton-street.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. GRANARD FAIR.

On THURSDAY, 3rd MAY, the following Reduced Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Store Cattle from Ballywillan:—

To Hill of Down,	12s. 0d.	per Waggon.
" Enfield,	15s. 0d.	do.
" Kilcock	17s. 0d.	do.
" Maynooth,	18s. 6d.	do.
" Dublin,	23s. 6d.	do.

Special Trains will be in readiness at Ballywillan for the conveyance of Stock.

N.B.—No less charge than for One Waggon will be made at the above rates.

Broadstone, Dublin, 20th April, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY. ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On THIS (TUESDAY), the 1st MAY, several Alterations will be made in the Trains on the Wicklow Line and Kingstown and Bray Branch, particulars of which may be obtained at all stations.

MILTOWN STATION.

On the same day a Station will be opened at Miltown for Passengers' Traffic. (By order.)

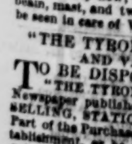
Westland-row, April 28th, 1860.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.—Visiters to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment.

The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.

P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor. The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

EMIGRATION.



TAPSCOTT'S Line of superb Packets, Sailing from LIVERPOOL Weekly, for NEW YORK, Monthly for PHILADELPHIA, and occasionally for NEW ORLEANS and QUEBEC, forwarding Passengers at the lowest rates to the interior parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADA.—Apply to TAPSCOTT and CO., Liverpool; or, to ARTHUR D. POLLEN, Agent, 19, Eden-quay, Dublin.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

SAILINGS FROM GALWAY:

Brazil,	2,300 Tons,	28th April.
Prince Albert,		26th May.

SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK:

Prince Albert,	26th April.
Brazil,	24th May.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.—The direct, shortest, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steam Ships CIRCASSIAN, PRINCE ALBERT, (together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught—now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo at Through rates, as under:—

FOR NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S (N.F.)—BRAZIL, Saturday, 28th April; PRINCE ALBERT, Saturday, 26th May, Captain Nicholas Prowse.

FROM NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.—PRINCE ALBERT, Thursday, April 26th, Captain Nicholas Prowse.

The Brazil affords accommodation for a larger number of passengers of each class than the Circassian, which vessel's place she takes for the sailing April 28th.

THROUGH FARES.

Passengers booked for ST. JOHN'S and NEW YORK as follows:—First Class, £15 10s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7; Children under twelve years of age, half price; infants, 10s. (including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board).

*** Deposit to secure Berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £2. Return Tickets—First Class, 30 Guineas, transferable and available for three months. Freights from Dublin to New York—Heavy Goods, 40s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Measurement Goods, 50s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Dogs charged at £3 each.

For Freight or further particulars, apply to BAKE, ADAM, and CO., 8, Philpot-lane, London; or THOMAS FAYLE and CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

BOAT.—TO BE SOLD, a bargain, a Four-Oared Boat, nearly new, copper fastened, twenty feet long and five feet beam, mast, and two sails, with fittings complete, price £10.—To be seen in care of WILLIAM SMITH, Bullock Harbour, Kingstown.

"THE TYRONE CONSTITUTION" NEWSPAPER, AND VALUABLE BUSINESS, FOR SALE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, "THE TYRONE CONSTITUTION" NEWSPAPER (the only Newspaper published in the County), and the valuable BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY, and PRINTING BUSINESS attached. Part of the Purchase Money might remain as a Charge upon the Establishment, or be settled for in any other way likely to suit the convenience of the Purchaser. The present Proprietor is retiring from ill-health, after many years' successful occupancy, and to an intelligent person, of active business habits, the present is an opening seldom to be met with.

All necessary information may be obtained by persons likely to purchase, on application to the Proprietor of the *Tyrone Constitution*, Omagh.

Public Notices.

On This Evening (Tuesday), May 1st, 1860, at Seven o'clock, the REV. A. DALLAS, M.A., will deliver a LECTURE—PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGNS. This Lecture will be delivered in THE MISSION BUILDING, N. TOWNSEND-STREET.

It has become necessary to provide a new HARMONIUM, for the use of the Congregation assembling in this Building. The cost will be £35; and Mr. DALLAS has consented to deliver this Lecture that a Collection may be made after it to be applied to this purpose.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

The Fifteenth Anniversary SOIREE of this Society will be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on next FRIDAY EVENING, the 4th of MAY, 1860, commencing at Seven o'clock precisely.

Tickets—Single, One Shilling; Double, One Shilling and Sixpence each. To be had at Robertson's, 3, Grafton-st.; Smyth's, 29, Talbot-st.; Lawson's, Sackville-st.; Rowse's, Stephen's-green; Gowan's, Sackville-st.; and at the Metropolitan Hall.

METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

Orations on Oratory, by ROBERT JAMES BALL, B.A., Author of "The Academic Cicero," "Ars Rhetoric, &c." The Third Oration, on FORENSIC ELOQUENCE, will be delivered THIS EVENING (TUESDAY), MAY 1st, at Eight o'clock.

Synopsis—Difficulties attending the Career of a Barrister—Modes of Exercising Forensic Eloquence—Practice of the Queen's Bench—Practice of the Criminal Courts—Innovations in the Administration of the Law—Practice of the Civil Bill Courts in Ireland—Remarkable Differences between it and the Practice of the County Courts in England—Condition of the English Bar before the Revolution—Parallel between Erskine and Curran—Opening of Erskine's Career—Defence of Captain Baillie—Defence of Stockdale—Defence of Paine, Author of "The Rights of Man"—Defence of Bingham—Close of Erskine's Career.

Terms of Admission—Platform, or Reserved Seats in the Body of the Hall, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d.; Gallery, 4d.

*** MR. BALL gives private instruction in Elocution. Address Rathgar-villa, Rathgar-road.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"He arouses the enthusiasm of his audience by a union of qualities that admirably fit him for a public lecturer."—*Evening Packet*, April 26th.

"We are glad that his laudable effort to cultivate the public taste on this subject is so well appreciated, and that his orations are received with warm demonstrations of applause."—*Daily Express*, April 27th.

"Mr. Ball is an established lecturer of recognised abilities, and his lectures must prove useful to all who desire to be instructed in the noble science of elocution."—*Saunders' News Letter*, April 27th.

PUBLIC MEETING ON THE SUBJECT OF SUNDAY-WORK AND NIGHT-WORK IN THE BAKING TRADE.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

MY LORD,—We, the undersigned, respectfully request your Lordship to convene, at your earliest convenience, a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Dublin, for the purpose of taking into consideration the system of Sunday and Night-work as at present practised in the Baking Trade in Dublin, and for the purpose of promoting instead the adoption of the manufacture of Bread by day, as already established throughout Scotland, in Belfast, Lisburn, Galway, and also practised by upwards of 400 Master Bakers in London and in other parts of the United Kingdom. Here followeth One Hundred and Forty-three Names.

In compliance with the above requisition, I hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of Dublin, to consider the subject therein referred to, to be held at the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, Great Brunswick-street, on This Day (TUESDAY), the 1st of MAY, at the hour of Three o'clock.

REDMOND CARROLL, Lord Mayor. Mansion-house, 25th April, 1860.

MEATH HOSPITAL AND COUNTY DUBLIN INFIRMARY.

The Summer Session (1860) will commence on Tuesday, 1st May, and terminate on 31st July.

Clinical Medicine on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—Regius Professor Stokes, Dr. Lees.

Clinical and Operative Surgery on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—Professor Porter, Mr. Smyly, Mr. Rynd, Mr. G. H. Porter, Mr. Collis, Mr. J. H. Wharton.

Dispensary Open Daily.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., application to be made to Dr. WHARTON, Secretary of the Medical Board, at the Hospital, or at No. 34, York-street. April 23rd, 1860.

ROSA BONHEUR'S PICTURES WILL BE REMOVED from Dublin on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 2nd inst., and will not be seen after 4 o'clock on that day.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, AT HALF-PAST TWO. MR. RAREY. REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. JOHN S. RAREY will give a PRACTICAL and DEMONSTRATIVE EXPOSITION of his system of Taming wild and vicious horses, in his commodious tent in the ROTUNDO GARDENS.

*** In order to ensure the most extensive publicity to his system, in place of the hitherto comparatively exclusive terms of instruction, Mr. RAREY has adopted the following

REDUCED PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Reserved Seats	7s. 6d.
Second Seats	5s. 0d.
Third Seats	2s. 6d.

Doors open at Two o'clock; Lecture to commence at Half-past Two. Tickets for the Lecture to be had of Mr. BUSSELL, Westmoreland-street, where a plan of the Reserved Seats may be seen.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, AT HALF-PAST TWO, IN THE ROTUNDO GARDENS. MR. RAREY having been promised some WILD and VICIOUS HORSES to OPERATE UPON, the Exposition on FRIDAY will be of the most exciting and instructive character.

TO MUSICIANS—A BARGAIN.—A First-Class Old Violin to be Sold. Lowest price £10, worth £20.—Apply at the IRISH TIMES Office.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. 8, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

"An Institution worthy of the support of all who value Protestant principle, and who are anxious for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all denominations of our countrymen."

Right Hon. the EARL OF RODEN.

PRESIDENT: SIR EDWARD GROGAN, BART., M.P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Roden.	Rev. R. J. M'Ghee, A.M.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Bandon.	John George, Esq.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen.	James Hamilton Moore, Esq.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Mayo.	William Beers, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Joseph Napier.	William J. Digby, Esq.
The Hon. L. H. King Harman.	Thomas H. Thompson, Esq.
The Hon. H. Cole, M.P.	Rev. Sir N. A. Chinnery, Bart.
Rev. Dr. Croly.	Rev. Edward Nangle, A.M.
Rev. Canon Stowell.	Rev. Thomas Wallace, A.M.
John Vance, Esq., M.P.	Rev. R. H. M. Eyre.
G. A. Hamilton, Esq.	Rev. Dawson Massy, A.M.
James Hans Hamilton, Esq., M.P.	Rev. W. B. Fry.
Colonel Taylor, M.P.	Francis Charles Leslie, Esq.
Sir William Verner, Bart., M.P.	W. B. Ferrand, Esq.
Henry Bruen, Esq., M.P.	W. B. Smythe, Esq., J.P., D.L.
Rev. H. M'Neile, D.D.	Edward T. Litton, Esq., J.P.
Rev. T. D. Gregg, D.D.	W. H. Peters, Esq.
Wm. Humphries, Esq., J.P., D.L.	Lieut.-Colonel Boyes.
Rev. Thomas Drew, D.D.	John Martin, Esq., T.C.
Rev. Samuel G. Potter, A.M.	Samuel Yeates Johnson, Esq.
Richard Davison, Esq., M.P.	John Hope, Esq., W.S.
Rev. W. Marsh, D.D.	Ralph S. Cusack, Esq.
William Johnston, Esq.	John H. Nunn, Esq.
Rev. W. C. O'Neill.	Rev. G. De Butts.
Rev. William Brock, A.M.	Henry G. Johnston, Esq., J.P.
Rev. P. B. Blakeney, LL.D.	

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER: THOMAS H. THOMPSON, ESQ.

HONORARY SECRETARIES: REV. S. G. POTTER, AND JOHN MARTIN, ESQ.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY: MR. CHARLES LUSK O'BRIEN.

[Letters Testimonial from the City Representatives.]

"Viewing the Dublin Protestant Association as the organ and nucleus of Protestant feeling and principles, not merely in the City of Dublin, but throughout Ireland generally, I have always felt *proud* of my connection (as President) with it.

"EDWARD GROGAN, Esq., M.P."

[MORE RECENTLY.]

"Having had for many years an opportunity of observing the working of the Dublin Protestant Association, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the soundness of its principles, and to the efforts made by its leading members for the advancement of Protestant truth. The Association has rendered considerable services to the Protestant Candidates in the Elections for the City, by the spirit which it has contributed to foster among the Protestant Electors; and I feel it my duty, therefore, to recommend it to the sympathy and support of all the friends of Protestantism, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. The pecuniary assistance of its friends is necessary to maintain the Association in full working order and efficiency. Without this assistance the Association must languish, its usefulness be impaired, and the great cause of Conservative Protestantism throughout the country, but especially in Dublin, be damaged.

"Carlton Club, London, 20th July, 1859." "EDWARD GROGAN."

"I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great utility of the Dublin Protestant Association in keeping alive the Conservative and Protestant spirit in our city, and awakening public attention to the daily encroachments which are attempted on our rights and privileges.

"I have derived very valuable assistance from them in every contest in which I have been engaged for the representation of the city. I therefore consider them well entitled to the generous support of the Protestant community, and to a liberal contribution to their funds from all those who feel an interest in the great cause which has called this Society into existence, and which it has already done so much to promote.

"3, Upper Hyde Park-street 23rd July, 1859." "JOHN VANCE."

Amount of Contributions since the 1st January, 1860.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Arthur Denny, Esq.	1	0	0	Christopher Earnshawe, Esq.	1	0	0
Edward Wakefield, Esq.	1	0	0	Miss Keown,	2	0	0
Mrs. Rowan	1	0	0	J. D. Lambton, Esq.	0	10	0
J. H. Worthington	0	5	0	Rev. Wm. Brown	0	10	0
Miss Jeffrey	1	0	0	Miss George	0	10	0
T. C. Blayney, Esq.	1	0	0	John Cranston, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. B. H. Johnson	0	10	0	Rev. Joseph Thacker	1	0	0
Col. Boyes	5	0	0	Frederick Kinahan, Esq.	0	10	0
Thos. Tomlinson, Esq., T.C.D.	0	10	0	Rev. John Kinahan	0	5	0
A Friend, per Dow. Viscountess Harberton	1	0	0	Rev. Dr. Taylor	1	0	0
Do. do.	1	0	0	Collection by Rev. S. G. Potter	2	0	0
John Thwaites, Esq.	1	0	0	Do. do.	1	0	0
John Green, Esq.	1	0	0	J. Derbyshire, Esq.	4	0	0
Mrs. Wm. Elliott	1	0	0		1	0	0

Subscriptions or Donations towards the funds of the Association will be received by Thomas H. Thompson, Esq., Treasurer, 95, Leeson-street; or at the Office of the Association, 8, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin; and at the Bank of Messrs. Masterman and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.

Collecting cards for persons wishing to promote the movement will be supplied, on application at the Committee Rooms of the Association.

All remittances (Post Office Orders and Letters of Credit) are to be made payable to the Treasurer, "Thomas H. Thompson."

TO CAB PROPRIETORS AND COACH MAKERS.

FOR SALE, A HANSON'S PATENT CAB, built by Tilbury of London. It will be sold a great bargain, as the trimmings are faded and it wants painting. Price £10 cash. Apply to Mr. HARTFORD, 34, James'-street, next the Savings Bank.

Landed Estates Court.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.

FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Elizabeth Hutton and Olympia Hutton, Owners and Petitioners.

TAKE NOTICE that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting the lands and premises following—that is to say: Part of the Lands of Churchtown, called the Three Green Patches of Land, containing 10a. 1r. 28p. plantation measure, and part of Whitefield, called the Eleven Acre Field, containing 10a. 1r. 29p. like measure, with a strip of land leading from the said Eleven Acre Field to the Three Green Patches, containing 1a. 0r. 12p. (deducting therefrom 1a. 1r. 25p., sold to the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company), all situate in the parish of Taney and county of Dublin, formerly the Estate of George Davis, and then the Estate of Robert Hutton, Esquire, deceased, and of the above-named owners, and which lands have been sold by this court, is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court, and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him or any other person, or for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified with the said Clerk, on or before the 31st day of May, and to appear on the following Monday, at 11 o'clock, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, at his Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the Schedule: And further take notice, that any demand reported by such Schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1860.

E. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

ABBOTT and MOORE, Solicitors, having the carriage of proceedings, 56, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.

Assurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—34 A, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.

Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.

PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for 1,000*l*., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284*l*. 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE "ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICES... {345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.

1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

HOME ASSURANCE.

LIFE POLICIES are generally loaded with conditions inapplicable to the case of Professional Men and others, who effect Assurances for the Benefit of their Families or Creditors.

Such persons are not likely to go beyond the limits of Europe, commit Suicide, enter into Military or Naval Service of a professional character, fall by Duelling, or die by the hands of Justice.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY issue POLICIES without such conditions or restrictions, satisfied that they are unnecessary in the cases alluded to.

THE COLONIAL COMPANY was founded in 1846, and its operations have been most successful at home and abroad.

Profits divided in 1854 and 1859, when large additions were made to Assurances. Next division, 1864.

The Home Rates of Premium are moderate, for example—

	Age 25.	Age 35.	Age 45.	
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We respectfully beg to call the particular attention of Ladies to this Notice, as we fear that some little inconvenience may have been experienced during the progress of our late extensive alterations, which are now quite completed.

Our NEW FRENCH MILLINERY ROOM has been specially designed for the purpose, and has been Decorated in the most lightsome and elegant style, and we shall be happy to show it to Ladies, whether purchasing or not.

We also direct their attention to our NEW FRENCH SILK DEPARTMENT, and to our NEW MANTLE AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT, &c., &c., &c.

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M'BIRNEY, COLLIS AND CO. beg leave to acquaint their Customers and the Public of the arrival of their SHAWL AND FANCY DRESS BUYER, from the ENGLISH and SCOTCH MARKETS, with a Choice Selection of NEW GOODS, including the leading Novelties of the Season.

P.S.—The above will be laid out for Sale on TUESDAY, (THIS DAY), 1st MAY, and following days.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY, 21st April, 1860.

P.S.—Sale of Printed Muslins on WEDNESDAY.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,

Respectfully notify to the Nobility, Gentry, and General Public of the City of Dublin and the Provinces, that their Establishment will be managed on the approved modern principle of bringing the Manufacturer and Purchaser into immediate commercial relations with each other—that thus the advantages of cheapness and excellence of quality may be concurrently secured to the utmost possible degree.

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Print Department.	Fancy Cabinet Department.
Shawl Department.	Linen Department.
Mantle Department.	Blanket and Flannel Department.
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Lace Department.	Trimming Department.
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Ribbon Department.	Gentlemen's Ready-made Department.
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MESSRS. SWITZER, FERGUSON, and CO. have much pleasure in announcing that their Buyers have again returned from the LONDON and PARIS MARKETS with a choice selection of SPRING GOODS, including a very *recherche* assortment of FRENCH SILKS, FRENCH SHAWLS, FRENCH RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and GLOVES.

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Auctions.

Interest in Perpetuity of a good Town Residence, Excellent Antique and Modern Furniture, Handsome Cottage Pianoforte, Britzka, Gig, &c., &c.

MESSRS. ARTHUR JONES and SON, having furnished his new residence at Cheltenham, are instructed by Hamill Stewart, Esq., to Sell by Auction (unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract) the Interest in the Lease of the fine House, 16, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin, at their Office, No. 135, ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN WEST, at Four p.m., on THURSDAY, 3d MAY, 1860; and upon the Premises, No 16, LOWER DOMINICK-STREET, on FRIDAY, MAY 4th, at Noon, the large collection of capital Furniture, comprising a Winged Bookcase, with Tuscan columns and cornice, enclosed by four glazed doors above, and wood below, twelve feet long; another, do. six feet long; another, five feet three inches; several Open Bookcases and an Enclosed Japanned one; a Mahogany Deed or other Press, eight feet ten inches wide and ten feet high; Library Tables, Chairs, Desks, Deed Boxes and Stands, a rare lock-up Portfolio Stand, and many other articles for the Study or Counting-house; Pedestal sideboard, Dinner Tables, Chairs, Crimson Window Curtains, large Bronze Gasalier, Drawingroom Suite, Divan Chairs, and Side Ottomans, Cottage Pianoforte, a pair of Buhl Cabinets, Oak Hall Furniture of handsome character. And, by Mr. Stewart's permission, Messrs. Jones will Sell, on account of another client, a suite of fashionable Walnut Furniture for a drawingroom, made to order, but not now required, containing a handsome Four-seat Divan, two Lounge Chairs, elaborately moulded all round in beautiful outline; a Couch and Eight Chairs, upholstered *en suite* in fine all-wool washable challi; a Music Canterbury and Stool, a rich oval Marqueterie Table, inlaid *a fleur*; Oblong Table and Lady's Work ditto, Devonport Writing Desk, a richly Carved and Gilded Frame Chimney Glass, What-nots and Cheffonier—the whole in good taste, and costing nearly £138, being most genuine in quality.

An excellent Cottage Pianoforte, 6¾-octave, in handsome case; Kitchen Furniture, Culinary Utensils, China, Glass, &c.

May be viewed day prior to sale, by tickets only, to be had of Auctioneers.

On View This Day, Great Sale of superior Staffordshire China, Richly Gilt, Painted and Plain; also, a magnificent collection of Parian Figures, Vases and Cabinet Ornaments, Crystal Lustres, Girandoles, &c.

TO be Sold by Auction, without the least reserve, at the General Auction Establishment, No. 6, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, on THIS DAY, the 1st of MAY, and following days, a most valuable and extensive consignment of fine Staffordshire China, embracing all the present season's Patterns, and presenting a splendid display of Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services, in Transparent and Opaque Porcelain of the finest qualities and newest designs, magnificently decorated in Burnished Gold, artistically pencilled in various subjects, and enamelled in the richest colours. Toilet Services of the newest shapes and designs, decorated in subjects after Flaxman, and the Pompeii and Herculaneum Patterns, enriched in Burnished Gold, and suitably decorated. Together with a beautiful collection of the finest Parian Groups and Figures, elegant Vases, Chimney Lustres, and Cabinet Ornaments, and an immense variety of Jugs, Plates, Bowls, Bakers, &c., suited for all classes of society, and particularly recommended to the notice of Hotel-keepers, Heads of Families, Schools, and Public Establishments.

The Sale will commence each day from Twelve to Four o'clock.

CHARLES BENNETT, Auctioneer, No. 6, Upper Ormond-Quay.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, By Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, On THURSDAY, the 10th of MAY, 1860, (First day of the York Spring Meeting), In BLAKE-STREET, near the Theatre Royal, York, the following YEARLINGS, The property of Mr. T. GROVES, Park House, Spofforth, Wetherby, Yorkshire.

"Harrowgate," brown colt (own Brother to Starbeck), by Hobbie Noble, out of Roulette, by Perion, grandam, Raffle by Lottery—Slight, by Selim, &c.

"Wetherby," bay colt, by Alarm, out of Genevra (the dam of Shock, Amelia, Vestal, Miss Eleanor, &c.), by Orlando, grandam, Jamaica, by Liverpool—Preserve, by Emilius, &c.

"Doctor Tripp," bay colt, by Hobbie Noble, out of Delight, by Birdcatcher, grandam, Extasy, by Touchstone—Miss Wilfred, by Lottery—Royal Oak's dam, by Smolensko, &c.

"Game Dickey," bay colt, by Gameboy, out of Ginger, by Faugh-a-Ballagh (half-bred).

"Spofforth Lass," black filly, by Gameboy, out of Alice (the dam of Hetty, late Spofforth Maid, and Glen Stewart), by Muley Moloch, grandam, Days of Yore, by Old England, &c.

"Aketon Lass," bay filly, by Hobbie Noble, out of Cobweb, by Velocipede, Grandam, St. Nicholas Mare (Sister to Gasparoni)—Cerberus—Rosamond, &c.

"Widdington," chestnut filly, by Orestes, out of Leoline, by Picaroon grandam, Pelisse (Fancy Girl's dam), by Spencer—Velocipede—iho 'da Puta—Dick Andrews, &c.

SALE OF HAY. AT SANTRY, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Messrs. BENTLEY have received instructions from GUSTAVUS R. WADE, Esq., to SELL by AUCTION, On FRIDAY next, MAY 4th, 1860, At LARCH HILL, SANTRY, COUNTY DUBLIN, About TWENTY TONS of PRIME OLD UPLAND MEADOW HAY. They will be sold in Two Lots. Sale at 12 o'clock.

N.B.—Larch Hill is situate about 3½ miles from town, in the avenue, left-hand side from high-road leading to Sir Charles Domville's Demesne.

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SIR,—I am directed by Captain M'Clintock, R.N., to thank you for the Baking Powder you sent for use in the Arctic Yacht Fox. It has proved of the greatest service in the making of all sorts of Pastry and Bread, and our Cooks say it is the best and most satisfactory Baking Powder they have ever used. It has kept perfectly good during the twenty-seven months we have been absent from England, and is as good now as when sent on board.

I am convinced that the preparation contains all that is essential to a good, sure, and wholesome Baking Powder.

I am, Sir, yours truly, DAVID WALKER, M.D., Surgeon to the Expedition.

To Mr. Alfred Bird, Experimental Chemist, 69, Worcester-street, Birmingham.

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MOST desirable Furnished Lodgings, in the County of Wicklow, with use of car as agreed on—A Sittingroom and two Bedrooms, or more if required, with or without attendance. The situation of the House cannot be surpassed—within half a mile of the best sea bathing in Ireland, within three miles of Arklow, and a short distance of the "Meeting of the Waters." Public vehicle to and from Dublin pass daily. References exchanged.—Address "F. R.," Post-office, Arklow, county Wicklow.

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FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

GIBBS' PERUVIAN GUANO.

I BEG to inform the Farmers of Ireland that I am this day landing a large cargo of the above valuable Manure, shipped *ex* "El Dorado," Messrs. Gibbs' Import Vessel in Liverpool. It is in the finest order, perfectly dry, and in bags, sound and unbroken. Early orders are requested. Stores—Arch No. 7, Dublin and Drogheda Railway Terminus, Amiens-street. A. PALMER, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin.

GRATES, FENDERS, AND FIRE-IRONS In great variety, at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

PURE LAMP OILS. PURE REFINED COLZA, BELMONTINE, AND PARAFFINE. BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO., 23, MARY-STREET.

BOUQUETS To be had at KIRBY'S, 12, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND KILLESTER GARDENS.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.

MATTING, MATTING! C. HOEY, 22 and 23, UPPER ABBEY-STREET. The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER. In first condition for delivery. In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks. BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO., 28, William-street, Dublin.

20s. Cases, containing 14 varieties. BAKER, SIMPSON, AND CO.'S PATENT MACHINE BISCUITS, Crisp from the Factory in Air-tight Tins. Carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom, or to any Railway Station in Ireland.

Education.

INSTITUTION FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE DE DEMOISELLES, dirigée par MME. DE CRETTES MORRISON, 28, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN. Masters of eminence in attendance for all branches of education, under the superintendence of the Principal, who is a Parisian. References to Clergymen and Parents of the pupils now in the Establishment.

SLIGO ACADEMIC INSTITUTE.

PRINCIPAL: REV. F. E. BARNES, A.B., SCH. T.C.D., Formerly Head Classical Master of the late Rev. D. Flynn's School, Dublin.

THE Educational advantages offered by this Institute are very considerable. There are two first-class resident Science and English Masters, also a most efficient Drawing and French Master. The Classics are under the sole management of the Principal. Strict attention is paid to the moral training and domestic comfort of the Boarders. The house is most healthily situated, surrounded by the richest scenery. The dormitories are spacious and well ventilated. There is an extensive playground.

A Prospectus, containing the public testimony of seven examiners, upon the results of the late examination, can be had by application to the Principal. Institute, April 2nd.

EDUCATION. Classes for Trinity College, Apothecaries' Hall, Army, &c. W. WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.

The annual examination in the French Language was held on the 25th inst., and the Silver Medal awarded to Master B. S. Leslie. The French class is taught by a native of France, whose pupils have obtained the highest prizes in modern languages, at the Entrance and Term examinations of Trinity College.

16, Grenville-street, Mountjoy-square.

☞ No Vacations.

HOME EDUCATION.

THE Wife of a Beneficed Clergyman, residing in a beautiful and healthy locality in the South of Ireland, is desirous of receiving into her family, to educate with her own children, two or three little girls (boys not objected to), from eight to fourteen years old.

They should be thoroughly instructed in English in all its branches, and carefully taught French and Music. Their moral and religious instruction should be considered of paramount importance.

Children requiring maternal care, or whose parents reside in India, would find here a desirable and happy home. Most respectable references given and required.—For further particulars please to apply to "R. F. P.," 47, Henry-street, Dublin.

EDUCATION. IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A Gentleman of T.C.D., of high character as a teacher and a scholar, and resident near Monkstown, whose references are of the very highest order, receives a limited number of young gentlemen to board and educate at his residence—a glance at the arrangements of which will show that it is fitted up in the first style, *but not as a school*, embracing, as it does, fine mountain and sea views, and situated in a *delightful* and healthy neighbourhood. The course of education is most extended, and such as will fit a pupil for all *competitive examinations*, and for the Honor Course of College. Liberal terms expected.—Address "A. B. C.," Post-office, Monkstown.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

	£	s.	d.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS. 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure. Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.

Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM AND THE SPRING, 1860.

HYAM'S SPRING INVERNESS AND HIGHLAND Capes and Overcoats in Meltons and Tweeds, Light Spring Cheviots, Viennas, Venetians, Llama Cloth, and Silk Alpacas. Prices 16s. 6d., 21s., 26s., 35s., and 40s.

HYAM'S JUVENILE COSTUME, DISPLAYING faultless adaptation to early age. Children's Belt Suits, in new and beautiful materials.
Prices 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 21s., and 26s.
Light Spring Inverness and Highland Capes and Overcoats, in new designs.
Prices 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 16s. 6d., and 21s.

HYAM'S RUGBY, HARROW, AND ETON JACKET Suits, three entire New Styles, becoming in design, serviceable for school or dress wear, and admirably adapted for Young Gentlemen.
Prices 15s. 6d., 21s., 25s., 30s., and 36s.

HYAM'S CLOTHING TO ORDER DESIGNED in every variety of novel fabric, the very best cutters employed, the choice of materials very extensive to select from.

30,
DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

A CARD.
IT is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL,
Nos. 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and
Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET,
Was Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO., Proprietors.

DUBLIN,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
WE have much pleasure in announcing that our SPRING PURCHASES comprise every admired Novelty which the British and Continental Markets produce, including
FINE SILK MIXTURES,
ANGOLAS, FLEECY LLAMAS, and
FRENCH RIBS for
SUITS:
ELASTIC STOCKENETT,
MEXICAN CABLE, AND SABLE CLOTH
for
MORNING COATS;
FRENCH and PERSIAN SILKS and SHAWLS,
CROTIAN, QUILTED, and PADDED
DRILLS for
VESTS;
Extra Shrunk Single, Double, and Treble
SCOTCH PRIZE TWEEDS,
AND THE
IMPERIAL TROUSERING AND COATING,
secured to the First Houses only (a growing feature as regards the finest Fancy Goods).
We are extensively employed fabricating from the above all the NEW and LEADING GARMENTS for the Spring, as we are desirous that the most urgent demands and the most fastidious taste shall be equally well provided for.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER,
MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.
O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favouring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.
Mess and Servants' Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE
WILLIAM ACHESON
Begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 75, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5 0	£14 14 0
" ditto ditto	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	3 8 0	1 10 0
Ditto ditto	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	18 18 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management, of
WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
75 and 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen:
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
29. 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29.
By Appointment
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

BOG-OAK ORNAMENTS.
C. RANKIN begs respectfully to inform his patrons and the public that he manufactures a superior class of the above Ornaments plain, also Mounted in Gold and Silver, which he will dispose of at prices more moderate than usually charged.
Please observe—
"12, NASSAU-STREET,"
Corner of South Frederick-street, Dublin.

PLATE GLASS.
PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered for Mirrors, Sashes, and Shop Fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely at the
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE,
Where inspection is invited.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone.
Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 4d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. to 2s.
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills, WM. POWER,
No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859. Proprietor.

BRIGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL
FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland,
A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE TRADE.
Our Electro-Plate Department is furnished with a great variety of goods of first-rate quality, fully equal in appearance to Silver Besides Table Forks and Spoons, &c. (made to suit our Warranted Table Cutlery),
We would call particular attention to our
NEW PATTERN ELECTRO-SILVER TEA SETS,
SALVERS CAKE BASKETS, DISH COVERS,
CORNER DISHES, &c.
Parties Furnishing, &c., should visit our
SHOW ROOMS,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET,
And inspect the endless variety of
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY
which is to be found in every department;
Hip Baths, Sponge Baths, Shower Baths, &c.;
Every description of Japanned Toilet Ware.
Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges.
A splendid selection of Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze;
Bronzed and Berlin Iron Fenders and Fire Irons.
Iron Bedsteads, with Mattresses complete;
Drawing-room and Parlour Grates,
London Bronzed Tea Urns,
Papier Mache Trays, One-piece Block Tin Dish Covers, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON & CO.,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Agents for Milner's Fire-Proof Safes and Boxes.

GYPSUM MANURE contains upwards of 40 per cent. of Sulphuric Acid, and for Clover and Grasses is the cheapest natural fertiliser; will show its effects in 15 to 20 days. American Farmers use it with all crops, at great cost; 3 to 5 cwt. sufficient for an acre; price here, 32s. per ton. *Stockhardt's Chemistry* says, "Gypsum is a valuable manure for many plants, especially for the liguminous. The plant not only absorbs the lime, but also the sulphur of the Sulphuric Acid. Gypsum has also a beneficial effect on the growth of plants, as it absorbs the Carbonate of Ammonia contained in the air and rain water, and fixes it in the soil—these two salts being converted respectively into Sulphate of Ammonia and Carbonate of Lime." Agent for Ireland JOHN TUTE, 13, Fownes-street, Dublin.

KINGSTOWN AND FOXROCK STEEPLECHASE
AND FLAT RACES,
On MONDAY, 14th MAY, 1860,
Over a New Course, within two minutes' walk of the Carrickmines Station on the Wicklow line of Railway.
STEWARDS:
E. J. Irwin, Esq., | Captain Townley,
Captain Stackpoole, | Captain Williams.
Thomas M. Naghten, Esq.,
Secretary and Judge—Mr. J. H. Coatsworth
Manager and Starter—Mr. P. Costello.
1st RACE.—STEEPLECHASE.
THE KINGSTOWN STAKES.
A Handicap of 3 sovs. each, half forfeit, 30 shillings entrance, with 30 sovs. added; 3 miles over the course for all Horses; to be handicapped by the Stewards or those whom they may appoint. Horses to be entered with the Secretary, Mr. J. H. Coatsworth, at the Skerries Races, or at Baldoyle, on Wednesday, the 9th day of May. Weights to be published on Thursday, the 10th day of May.
2nd RACE.—FLAT RACE.
THE FOXROCK STAKES
Of 3 sovs. each, half forfeit, with 40 sovs. added; £2 entrance; 2 miles; to be handicapped by the Stewards of the Howth and Baldoyle Races. Horses to be entered with the Secretary on Wednesday of the Howth and Baldoyle Races, up to 5 o'clock. Weights to appear in the morning papers of Friday following.
3rd RACE.—FLAT RACE.
THE SELLING STAKES
Of 2 sovs. each, 1 sov. entrance, with 20 sovs. added; 1½ mile heats. Horses to be entered with the Secretary on Friday, the 11th of May, at or before 6 o'clock, at Jude's Hotel, Dublin. Weight for age—3 years old, 7st. 7lbs.; 4 years, 9st.; 5 years, 9st. 8lbs.; 6 years and aged, 10st.; Mares and Geldings allowed 5lbs. All Horses subject to be sold for £100. If entered for £80, allowed 5lbs.; £60, allowed 9lbs.; £40, allowed 14lbs.; £30, allowed 20lbs.; £20, 26lbs. The Winner to be sold by auction immediately after the Race, and the surplus (if any) to go to the Race Fund.

DR. CULLEN AND THE MONTH OF MAY.
Dr. Cullen has again, the third time, put forth the following in his pastoral for May:—
"Nor can it be doubted that the despairing sinner, who sees *even in a crucified God* A PRODIGY OF JUSTICE, has often felt his *heart melt into compunction* as he raised his eyes to her, in whom he saw NOTHING BUT MERCY, and through whose intercession he dared to hope for pardon."—*Freeman*, April 30, 1860.
£5 REWARD—SEARCH!
Whereas it has been confidently asserted and believed that the doctrine of the Invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary is to be found in the Holy Scriptures, and may be proved therefrom, I hereby undertake to pay the above sum of £5 sterling to any Roman Catholic priest or layman who can produce, from his own Roman Catholic Bible—
1st, one single *command* from God to invocate the Blessed Virgin; or,
2ndly, one single *promise* to induce a Christian to do so;
3rdly, one single *permission* for so doing; or,
4thly, one single *example* of any Christian having ever done so.
C. F. MACCARTHY.
April, 26th, 1860, Mission House, 27, Townsend-street, and Skinners'-ally, Coombe.

GINGER WINE.
BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the public their GINGER WINE, an article upon which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalid and family use.
Sold Wholesale by
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;
And Retail by all Grocers and Wine Merchants throughout the country.

BATHS.—We would respectfully solicit parties requiring Baths to inspect our Stock. It comprises a very large assortment of the newest Patterns (of our own manufacture). We would call attention to the Shower, Hip, Sitz, Sponge, Reclining, Leg, Foot, Open, and Children's Baths; Toilet Furniture in great variety.
HODGES AND SONS,
Manufacturing Ironmongers,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Manufactory—Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT.
75, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

KITCHEN RANGES, GRATES, &c., &c.
Good Cottage Range, with Oven or Boiler, 25s.
Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, with Oven and Boiler, 30s., 35s., 40s. each.
Useful Family Range complete, 50s., 55s. and 60s. each.
Best Heavy Kitchen Range, with Bright Mounting, 70s., 80s., and 90s.
Improved Close Fire Ranges, from £2 10s. to £4.
The Etna Close Range, the most simple, economical, and convenient Range manufactured, from £5 5s to £13 13s.
Bedroom Grates, 3s. 9d., 4s. 3d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. each.
Register Parlour Grates, 12s. 6d., 15s., 17s. 6d. each.
Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, with Fire Block Backs, 18s., 20s., and 25s.
Best Register Grates, with Steel Mouldings, Ground Fronts, &c. 30s., 40s., 50s., and 60s.
Mantelpieces, from 8s. 6d. to £4 10s. each.
The Celebrated American Cooking Stove, complete, with all the Cooking Utensils, £5 each.
Stoves in variety, suitable for Halls, Shops, Laundries, Harness Rooms, &c., equally cheap, at
WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S
FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT,
23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.
Builders and Parties improving their Houses will find it their advantage to inspect the above.
selves according to the eternal truth of the Word of Almighty God.

CHIMNEY GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY.
W. C. MARKS,
8, and rear of 9, LEINSTER-STREET.
A Carved Wood Frame, best Gilding and British Plate, 6 inches by 48, price £9. Direct Importer of finest Silvered French Plate Glass.
Cabinet, Upholstery, and Looking-glass Rooms,
8, Leinster-street.
Auctions and Valuations conducted.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style.
Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:
CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands Vases, &c.
PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.
GREGG & SON,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL
TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.—
FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour — a rare description,
Kept for connoisseurs only.
FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA,
possessing great strength and fine flavour,
particularly suited for Economists.
These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence, our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET;
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

CUTLERY.—J. TWEEDALL, Manufacturing Cutler,
39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Late of Lamprey's,)
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Table Knives. Being manufactured of the best Double Refined Shear Steel, they cannot be excelled for sharpness and durability.
Superior Plated Forks, Spoons, &c.
*** Table Knives Sharpened, and old Handles Newly Bladed.
No Second Price.

IMPORTED AYRSHIRE SPRINGERS.
Subscribers have on Consignment just landed Six very handsome and purely-bred Ayrshire Springers, which they will sell on reasonable terms, by private contract.
GANLY, SONS, & PARKER,
Usher's-quay and Smithfield, Dublin.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefitted thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)
Dublin, Monday Evening.

Money continues easy, and with the arrivals of gold and the absence of any unfavourable news in connection with Continental politics Funds have risen, and Consols have reached 95⅜ for account, or an advance of 5s. per cent. upon the highest quotation which we gave on Saturday, and this takes place on the very day when the Victoria Loan must be fully paid up, the amount of which, as we have already stated, is about £2,800,000; no pressure from this source, therefore, need longer be expected.

In this Market, Funds were, of course, better, but they were not so high as in London comparatively; between Consols and New Three per Cents in this Market, there is a very marked difference, as, much as 12s. 6d. per cent. In Local or Railway Debentures no dealings; Shares generally were in better demand, influenced, of course, by the prices of Funds; with the exception of a slight rise in Royals, which were in demand; there was no change in Banking Shares, Steam Shares were particularly strong, and the City of Dublin Co. Shares of 1836 have reached par, which is the highest price they have been quoted at for years; Atlantics have advanced to 5¾, at which there are buyers, the Shares still appearing to have an upward tendency; Dundalks were the only Steam Shares offered; in Mining Shares no change whatever; Connorrees were done at the former quotations; General Mines were offered, but Mining Company of Ireland were asked for at the last price; the Railway Share Market was better; Great Southern and Western Stock Shares show an improvement of 5s. per cent., Waterford and Limerick of 10s., and Midlands of one-sixteenth. Belfast Junctions were done at the previous price, and rather buyers at it. Kingstown Stock was done at 201 x.d., being an advance on the former price. There is a slight falling off in the price of Dublin and Wicklow £6 per cent. preference, and Waterford and Limerick, £6 per cents. In other shares no alteration.

The following we extract from Mr. Griffith's trade circular, on the exportation of iron and steel:—

Exports of Iron and Steel to Principal Foreign Markets.
Month ending March 31.

	1858	1859	1860
	£	£	£
United States	74,385	255,161	265,701
East Indies	119,917	235,774	168,818
Australia	47,297	43,997	79,582
Spain	32,379	14,489	51,117
Holland	46,357	51,271	27,912
France	24,074	28,639	18,885
Hanse Towns	15,634	25,663	18,837
Prussia	18,144	21,833	8,902
Brazil	6,038	7,105	3,050
British N. America ..	45,212	68,821	99,317

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 30.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	95 ⅛
Account, ..	95 ⅛
New Threes, ..	93¾ ⅞
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	95 ⅛ ¼
Account, ..	95⅛ ¼
New Threes, ..	93⅞ ¾ ⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	95⅛ ¼
Account, ..	95 ¼
New Threes, ..	93¾ ⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	95⅛ ¼
Account, ..	95⅛ ¼
New Threes, ..	93⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	95⅛ ¼
Account, ..	95⅛ ¼
New Threes, ..	93⅞ ¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 5; Caledonians, 91; Great Northern, 116; Grand Trunks of Canada, 34; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105 ½ ¾; London and North Western, 100 ⅜ ½ ⅝; South Eastern, 87 ⅜ ½ ⅝; Midland Stock, 116 ¾ ½; Mexicans, 21⅝; North British, 61; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96-5⅞; Turkish, 77. Consols have been very firm all the morning, and have improved about ⅛ to 3-16 in price. They opened 95 to ⅛, and are now 95 3-16 buyers. Indian loan, 106 ½ ⅝. Shares inactive, but firm at higher rates. The settlement still engages attention of dealers. Canadains good. French steady. Lombardos 19-16 11-16 p.m.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(*Times City Article.*)
Saturday Evening.

The funds opened this morning at a fractional improvement, and scarcely experienced any variation throughout the day. In the discount market the demand has been very moderate, and there were few applications at the Bank. There were again no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. A total of £298,000 Austrian gold may be considered overdue. Apart from the settlement business in the Railway market to-day has been very limited, but there was generally a firmer tone.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)
Saturday Evening.

The funds remain firm at the late improvement, the inquiries for sound securities for *bona fide* investments have sensibly increased during the last few days. There was a fair demand for money to-day, at firmer rates.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junctions, 6¼ ⅜; Caledonians, 91½; Chester and Holyhead, 51½; Eastern Counties, 54¾ 5¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77½ 8½; Great Northern, 114 15; Great Northern A, 115½ 16½; Great Western, 69¾ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 13½ ¾; Grand Trunk, 8¾ ½; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105¾ ⅞; London and North Western, 100⅛ ⅜; London and South Western, 92½; Leeds Northern, 48½ 9; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41¾ 2¼; Midland, 116½ ¾; North British, 61½; South Eastern, 87⅜ ⅝; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95½ 6; York and North Midland, 79½ 80. Turks, 76¾ 7¼; New, 61½. Consols have been decidedly flat all day, and closed firm; highest point, 95¼ ⅜. Indian, 106½ ⅝. Shares inactive, prices well maintained, and close good, at highest rates of day. Money market continues to improve, and a few buyers would soon cause an advance in rates. Canadians steady. French unchanged.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—APRIL 30.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols ..	94⅛ ¼
Ditto for Account, 9th May	94¼ ⅜
Ditto for New Account, 8th June	94⅜ ½
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93⅝ ¾
Ditto for Account, 9th May	93⅞
BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank, £25 paid	35¼
Provincial Bank, £25 paid	—
Ditto New	27 27¼
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited) ..	25s 6d
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5¾
City of Dublin, Issue of 1836	50
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	44
Dublin and Kingstown	201 x d
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	8¾ ⅞
Great Southern and Western Stock	113¾
Killarney Junction	13⅞
Midland Great Western	52⅞
Waterford and Limerick	24⅞
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual	12¼
Waterford and Limerick 6 per cent. Redeemable	10⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th May. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols......	94⅛ ¼	—	93¾ ⅞	93⅞	93⅞	—
Ditto for account......	94⅛ ¼	—		93⅞	93⅞	—
3 per Cent. Reduced......						
New 3 per Cent Stock....	93¼ ⅜	93 93¼	93¼	93¼ ⅜	93⅝	93⅝
Ditto for account......	93⅜	93¼ 93	93½	93⅜ ½	93⅝	—
Bank Stock............						

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
TUESDAY, MAY 1ST.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

THEATRES.
Theatre Royal—To-night—The English Opera of "Dinorah;" to conclude with "The Little Back Parlour."
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Jack Sheppard;" Frederick of Prussia; or the King and the Comedian;" to conclude with "Pork Chops."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, April 28th, amounted to 54,702 copies, making an average of 9,117 copies daily.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES" are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked and very easy to keep in order. To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

A CARD.
MRS. SIDFORD
respectfully announces the return of herself and daughter from Paris.
MILLINERY AND DRESS ROOMS,
No. 17, NASSAU-STREET.

THE TAILOR'S ART.
WE believe we are fully conversant with the BEST AND MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CUTTING; WE are careful in our measurements; WE PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE DIRECTIONS OF GENTLEMEN ORDERING; and the natural result is, that we produce, without giving our customers a world of annoyance,
WELL-FITTING GARMENTS.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54,
DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

THE ROYAL INVERNESS
CAPE,
with the latest Parisian improvements, is now ready for immediate wear, price Thirty Shillings to Three Guineas. The most stylish Garment for the Season.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
78, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, MAY 1.

LAST night the debate on the Reform Bill was renewed in the usual style. The Bill is endowed with a mischievous vitality, else it would have long since expired under the onslaughts it has received from both sides of the House. Mr. Bentinck, not content with distant skirmishing, carried the war directly into the enemy's quarters, and by citing the clauses of Lord John Russell's various Bills, proved that all his legislation was guided merely by political exigencies. Mr. Walter regretted that the Reform question had been started at all. He thought all that could be done now was to render the Bill safe by amendments in committee. This amounts to a condemnation of the Bill in its present stage as dangerous. Lord J. Manners, enumerating all the political disasters which have befallen since 1832, proved that the great Bill had not inaugurated that era of peace, security, and happiness which its promoters anticipated. If, as its authors endeavoured to prove, the Bill had produced all anticipated benefits, why not permit it still to work its beneficent course without spasmodic attempts at emendation? Colonel Herbert adduced the absence of petitions, and the apathy of the country, as proof that such a Bill was not desired. Mr. Du Cane asked where were the supporters of the Bill? Who were they, for he could not discover them? Was this to be the result of the "artful "resolution" of last year? and had Whigs and Radicals temporarily combined merely to show, by the contrast arising from juxtaposition, how deep were the shades of difference between them?

Three speakers—and but three—appeared on the Ministerial side. Of these, Mr. Hodgson was the only genuine supporter of the Bill. Mr. Caird stood up to defend Mr. Bright, and Mr. Clay was the advocate of the working classes, whom no one accused. As if we were not all workers, each in our several spheres, it is the fashion with Mr. Bright's clique to designate as the working classes those only whose means, however gained, do not enable them to spend more than two-and-fourpence weekly on house rent.

A Bill attacked thus from all sides, and so coldly defended even by its promoters, cannot escape without important alterations in committee. Probably Lord John Russell anticipated this, and, therefore, the more readily yielded the prize Mr. Bright demanded for the votes of his party. Had the Conservatives opposed the Bill when first introduced, all placeholders and expectants would have designated them as enemies to all Reform. As it is, the most damaging wounds have been inflicted by the Whigs themselves, who see clearly the annihilation of their party, should the Bill pass in its present shape. There are symptoms of a general break-up of the Whig party, and the severance of the House into two parties, instead of three. The Independent Whigs are rapidly merging towards Conservatism, while the advanced Whigs, following Lord John Russell, are as rapidly falling into line behind John Bright. The £6 franchise must inflict more loss upon the Whigs than upon the Conservatives, and those of the former policy have learned to distrust a statesman who, for his own ends, consents to sacrifice his party.

TO-DAY a large number of the Irish Militia Regiments assemble for the usual 27 days' training. The men collect from distant homes as they can. The officers come from various quarters—some of them from England—to train those who should be our defenders in case of invasion. They will meet a rabble rout of men. For two or three days the ranks will be thin, indeed. By degrees, however, they fill up, and practise a little soldiering. It is incredible in how short a time a man becomes a soldier, and feels a taste for the noble profession of arms; but 27 days is too short a time to make the men expert in the evolutions of companies, much less of battalions. Just as the men begin to know something of their duties, when they can manœuvre with regularity, they are dismissed, it may be to pursue a trade, it may be to till the earth or tend the cattle. They scatter, like a scull of mackerel, on the 27th day, to meet again with much diminished numbers on the next training day.

As we have not permission to form corps of Volunteers in this country, and as, in case of war with France, England will require the greater proportion of the regular troops to defend her wealth, the Militia is the only force we can rely on for defence excepting the Constabulary. The men will, of course, fight, should there be occasion, with that gallantry and courage for which Irish soldiers have ever been remarkable; but is it fair to expose them to a perfectly-trained and a well-disciplined army, with merely twenty-seven days' preparation? Two months, at least, should be devoted yearly to the drill and instruction of the Militia. Six weeks of this time might be spent in learning the manœuvres of companies, in some central town, near to the residences of the men. The last fortnight would give them a tolerable insight into the battalion drill. But to flatter ourselves that twenty-seven days' training turns the ploughman into a thorough soldier is, of all absurdities, the most absurd.

Nothing proves more strongly the passion of the Irish youth for a military life than the fact that officers can be found for the Militia. The subalterns in this force have been treated with positive cruelty. They have often thrown up a profession to obtain a commission, and when they have expended a large sum upon uniform and equipments, the regiment is suddenly disbanded by a ukase from the Horse Guards, and they are cast upon the sea of the world without a profession and without compensation. The pay of an Ensign of Militia is five shillings and three pence a day. His pay, then, for the twenty-seven days' training amounts to the munificent sum of £7 11s. 9d.; add to this about £3 allowance for lodging money, and you have the total sum an Ensign of a Militia Regiment receives. Out of this he has to defray numerous charges, as well as his living at an hotel. We are certain that the expenses of an Ensign during the twenty-seven days must be from ten to twenty pounds over the sum he receives from the State. As the limited period set apart for drill will not make good soldiers, so the miserable pittance doled out to subalterns will never retain the services of zealous officers.

But the position of the physician to a Militia Regiment is anomalous in the extreme. The physician should be a man of skill and eminence in his profession; he must have a mass of certificates and diplomas; he must be in practice, or he would not have a chance of the commission. These physicians must forego their profession and practice during the 27 days of training. Patients, however willing, are not able to defer their ailments until the drill is over. A stranger is called in, and the physician finds, when his military patients are dismissed to their homes, that he has no other patients to attend. The pay of a physician is 13s. daily for the period of training, that is £17 11s. for his three weeks' work. For this pittance he runs the risk, and often incurs the certainty, of a total loss of his private practice, for no compensation is reserved for him. At head-quarters, indeed, the physician has the unenviable monopoly of attendance upon the staff at something like three-halfpence a head per day! As the staff usually consists of 16 members, this guerdon enriches the physician by two shillings a day for attendance upon all.

The Militia, as a reliable force, will ever be a delusion and a snare until the men are assembled for a longer period than 27 days, and the officers, whether civil or military, are remunerated in some proportion to their services. We expect the best men for the very smallest fraction of pay, and that policy never succeeds either in public or private establishments.

The *Times* on the probable withdrawal of the Reform Bill:—

We have drawn upon ourselves piteous remonstrances by venturing to liken this halting Reform Bill to a sickly innocent. We are told that, so far from being innocent, it is the cause of all the troubles that afflict the country. Just so. It is the nature of an innocent to turn the house topsyturvy, interrupt the common household course of things, expel its progenitor from his own room, and very often to go off in a convulsion when all the mischief is done. If innocence could exist only under the condition of being the cause of no evil, we should apologise and retract at once. This Reform Bill stops everything else, and does not move itself. All the public business is in arrear. We are nearly half way through the session, and nothing has been accomplished. Half the Treaty business has yet to be worked off. There are the Wine Licences, when, as the Ministers will have to meet a curious alliance of knaves and fools they will have to fight a hard fight. There are the Paper Duties to be taken off, and some measure to be adopted to prevent the Emperor of the French putting them on again for his own benefit. The Stamp Duties are still unsettled. The wild notions of the Post-office Secretary, who forgets that he is managing a monopoly, and fancies that he is only collecting a revenue, have to be corrected at the cost of much public time. There is not yet a vote passed in the Committee of Supply. Law Reform, which stood out so large in the sessional programme, has had so little chance of a hearing that even the Bankruptcy Bill cannot find an hour for its discussion; and that Bankruptcy Bill is more practically important than a thousand Reform Bills. There is a complete legislative block. So far as we can perceive, August might find us in the same position. The debate on the second reading has now gone on for almost more nights than we can count, and if nothing be done it may go on for as many more. To-night Mr. Bentinck takes up the wondrous tale, and some great fixed star —perhaps Mr. Gladstone—will rain his light upon the evening. There is no symptom, however, that to-night, or even Thursday night, will see the end of it.

We believe the bill will be withdrawn. It has long been determined that it shall not pass. The plain common-sense of the matter is, that the House of Commons is not inclined to commit suicide. This eighth Parliament of Queen Victoria is young yet. It has a right to consider that it has a long life before it. It is not yet a year old. It is full of youth and ambition and vigour. It does not want to be cut up and boiled in the bubbling pot of a general election, in order to be rejuvenated. It must be a very fascinating Reform Bill which would receive the support of a House of Commons under such circumstances. But this is not a fascinating Reform Bill. Its very endurance by the Bright party is a confession of utter defeat, and is suggestive of some secret compact, perhaps rather tacit and implied than declared and absolute. To the Derby party it must be odious, and its only chance of passing is its becoming under the plastic influence of a Committee just what their Reform Bill would have become if it had been suffered to be put under the same process. Decidedly this is not a fascinating Bill. It is not likely to excite any English Parliament to any deed of heroism. There are certain gentlemen in the House whose seats are secure, and whose elections cost them nothing, and whose nature it is to make hustings speeches, who would just as soon it passed as not. There are also a few Conservative leaders who have never ceased to regret their own folly in committing themselves to any Reform, and who would perhaps buy a release from this most disagreeable pledge, even at the expense of an interview with their constituents. But, with these exceptions, the passing of this Reform Bill means money out of pocket, a month of hard, disagreeable work, and possibly a fall from the Parliamentary firmament. Perhaps it might have facilitated the progress of the bill if a public announcement had been made that a Reform Act should not be followed by a dissolution. The idea, we believe, has occurred to many, but perhaps it has been thought so candid as to verge upon indecorum. A maiden may be very anxious for a husband, a barrister for a brief, or a politician for a seat, and each may tremble at the thought of losing the object of his solicitude; but it is part of the respectable hypocrisy of social life that a perfect and stoical indifference shall always be assumed in such matters. We believe that if such an assurance had been volunteered even Mr. Horsman would have indignantly repudiated any suggestion of an unwillingness to test the confidence of the electors of Stroud. But still it might have helped the bill.

If the House will not move this bill on or throw it out, it may be better to withdraw it than to waste the session. But the worst of this course is, that we shall have the same difficulty over again next session. The office of leader of the House of Commons will come to have but one duty—that of advancing a Reform Bill to a certain stage, and then letting it drop. There may be a new Sisyphus each session, but there will be always the same stone. To-day Lord John is enduring this purgatory. We do not pity him. It is the Nemesis which pursues him for his mistakes in that other world of opposition. We told him last year, prosy preachers as we were then thought, how it would be. Day by day, six days a week, we tried to induce him to let Lord Derby's Bill go into committee, and there to mould it. He would not do so, and here he is, in his own turn, at the same hopeless work. Not one step has the cause of Reform moved since Lord John carried his resolutions. Lord John now, as Mr. Disraeli then, is laboriously rolling up the stone to the second reading point. Lord John now, as Mr. Disraeli then, is out of breath, and he is giving up the hope of preventing it from slipping down again.

We recur to the advice we gave last year—"Pass something!" Better for all purposes, public and private, to pass something. For the conduct of public business it is absolutely necessary to get this obstacle out of the way, and to pass something. For the sake of our position with foreign Powers, which, if it is not at this moment very threatening, at least renders it important that we should be able to appear before the world as an united nation, it is most desirable to get rid of all points of international discord, and to pass something. For all questions of Administrative Reform it is absolutely necessary, if you would do anything beyond talk about first principles, and population statistics, and Poor Law ratings, to pass something. These are the public reasons. There are very important party and private reasons also. To every man who works in hope of a little grouse shooting this year or next year we would suggest that his interest renders it of the utmost importance that he should pass something. To the Tory who wishes to see his way into some little oasis of office we suggest that he cannot hope for a chance while this fatal engagement stands in the way. The Conservatives have signed the bond, they have sold themselves to that County Ten-pound Demon, and they can never be free until they have passed something. To the Whigs it may be hinted that they will not be allowed to go on for ever producing little models that won't work, clumsy little machines that will not get the steam up. They must do their work soon, or it will be taken out of their hands. They have promised Mr. Bright to jump into that quart bottle, and now that Mr. Bright is not in a condition to be very truculent they had better compromise by performing some more possible trick, and —pass something. Pass something,—something that all parties will agree upon. We don't presume to prescribe, but something that will slip oilily through both Houses. Arrange the machinery, if you will, so that the registration shall require two clear years before a dissolution can take place. Declare publicly that so small an alteration will not require a dissolution. Leave the seats, if you please, as they are. According to present appearances the places you intended to enfranchise will only use their power to send railway men to Parliament, and this interest is quite strong enough there at present. Compromise the matter in any way, but do put an end to this grievous block, and let the public business and domestic legislation go on. Do pass something.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)
MONDAY, APRIL 30.

Her Majesty the Queen took a carriage drive on Saturday morning. Her Majesty again took a drive in the afternoon in a carriage and four. Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Princess Alice, and was attended by the Hon. Beatrice Byng. The Equerries-in-Waiting were in attendance on horseback.

Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff, the Earl of St. Germains, Earl Spencer, Lady Susan L. Melville, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, Captain the Hon. F. Egerton (Royal Navy), the Right Hon. Sir Edward B. Lytton, and Sir Benjamin Hawes.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Princesses Helena and Louise, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household attended Divine service in the Private Chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Rev. W. H. Brookfield preached the sermon.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Drawing Room, the second this season, on Saturday afternoon, in St. James' Palace.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, arrived from Buckingham Palace about two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, were present at the Drawing Room.

Her Majesty's Royal Body Guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms was on duty in the State saloons, under the command of the Lieutenant.

The Queen and Prince Consort were attended by the Duchess of Athol, officiating for the Mistress of the Robes, the Viscountess Jocelyn (in waiting), the Marchioness of Ely, the Countess of Desart, the Countess of Caledon, Lady Churchill and Lady Macdonald, Ladies of the Bedchamber; Hon. Beatrice Byng (in waiting), Hon. Emily Cathcart (in waiting), Hon. Eleanor Stanley, Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Hon. Lucy Kerr, Hon. Mary Bulteel, and Hon. Horatia Stopford, Maids of Honour; Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Charlotte Copley, Hon. Mrs. George Campbell, and Hon. Mrs. A. Gordon, Women of the Bedchamber; the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse; Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness; Viscount Castlerosse, Vice-Chamberlain; Lord Proby, Controller of the Household; Lord Harris, Lord in Waiting; Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles B. Phipps, Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse; Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal; Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish, Groom in Waiting; Major-General Wylde, Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, Equerry in Waiting; Captain Du Plat, Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Messrs. E. R. Boyle and H. J. Loftus, Pages of Honour in Waiting.

The Queen wore a train of black corded silk, trimmed with rouche and rosettes of crape. The petticoat of black corded silk, trimmed with three deep tucks of crape.

Her Majesty's headdress was composed of a jet circlet, black feathers, and crape lappets, ornamented with jet.

The Princess Alice wore a train of rich white silk, trimmed with ruches of crape and white roses. The petticoat white crape over white silk, trimmed with bugles and white roses.

Her Royal Highness' headdress was formed of white feathers and crape lappets, with bugles. Ornaments, diamonds.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a train of black glace trimmed with tulle, large bows of ribbon, and jet. The petticoat, black tulle, the upper skirt festooned with large bows of ribbon trimmed with jet. The corsage to correspond. A stomacher of turquoise and diamonds. Diamond necklace and earrings.

Her Royal Highness' headdress was composed of a diadem of diamonds, white feathers, and black tulle veil, ornamented with jet.

The foreign Ministers were introduced, when the following presentations to her Majesty took place in the Diplomatic circle:—

By Mrs. Dallas—Mrs. Washington Jackson, Miss Jackson, and Miss Ellen Jackson, all of Philadelphia.

By Lady John Russell—Madame de la Rive, wife of the Swiss Minister at this Court; Mademoiselle de la Rive, daughter of the Swiss Minister.

By Madame de la Rive—Madame Naville, wife of the Secretary of the Swiss Legation; Mademoiselle Naville.

By Lady John Russell—Madame la Marquise de Chateaurenard, wife of the Charge d'Affaires de France; Countess Henrietta Danneskiold, a Danish lady.

By the Minister from the United States—Mr. William Everett, of Boston, Massachusetts; Mr. William C. Rives, jun., of Boston, Massachusetts.

By the Austrian Minister—Mr. Samuel Barker Bennett, lieutenant in the Austrian service.

The Diplomatic circle was attended by the Turkish Ambassador and Madame Musurus; the Belgian Minister and Madam Van de Weyer; M. Maurice Del Fosse, First Secretary, and Baron de Mesnil, Secretary of Legation; the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto; the Hanoverian Minister; the Sardinian Minister, and Count Corti, Secretary of Legation; the Greek Minister and Madame Tricoupi; the Portuguese Minister and Count Thomar, Attache; the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff; Count Gustave de Brandebourg, Counseiller de Legation; Prince Ferdinand Radziwitt; the United States Minister and Mrs. Dallas, and Mr. Benjamin Moran, Assistant-Secretary to the Legation; the Austrian Minister and Countess Apponyi, Count Wimpffen, Counseiller, and Count Kalnoky, Secretary to the Legation; the Saxon Minister; the Russian Minister and Baroness Brunnow, Countess Blondoff, and Mr. Saboaroff, Secretary to the Legation; the Spanish Minister, Mr. Merry del Val, Second Secretary, M. J. Chacon, Attache, and M. Manuel de Ascona, Attache to the Legation; the Danish Minister and Captain Falbe, Secretary of Legation; Monsieur Auguste de la Rive, Envoye Extraordinaire de la Confédération Suisse, and Monsieur Naville; the Hanse Towns Minister and Madame Rucker; the Peruvian Minister, and M. B. G. Vigil, First Secretary; le Marquis de Chateaurenard, Charge d'Affaires de France, and le Baron de Dampierre; the Chevalier Aguiar d'Andrada, Brazilian Charge d'Affaires, Viscount de Carvalho and le Chevalier de Souza Correa, Attaches to the Legation; M. Carlos Gutierrez, Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Salvador; the Chevalier de Fortunato, Sicilian Charge d'Affaires; Baron H. d'Essen, Secretary of the Legation of Sweden and Norway; Lord John Russell, the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lady John Russell; and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

The general circle was attended by Prince Gholam Mahumed, son of Tippoo Sultan; his Highness Prince Feroze Shah, grandson of Tippoo Sultan; Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal; Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury; Earl of Ducie, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Field Marshal Lord Seaton, Gold Stick in Waiting; Earl of Bessborough, Master of the Buckhounds; Viscount Eversley, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Major-General Sir Henry Bentinck, Groom in Waiting; Captain Sir William Hoste, R.N., Groom in Waiting to the Queen; Colonel F. Seymour, C.B. (Scots Fusilier Guards), Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Topham, the Lieutenant of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms; Major-General Sir Travell Phillips, Lieutenant of the Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Dudley de Ros, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart., principal Equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent; Lieutenant-Colonel Home Purves, Equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge; Colonel Bagot, her Majesty's Assistant Master of the Ceremonies; Commodore Yelverton, C.B., Commodore Hon. J. Drummond, C.B., and Hon. Captain Denman, Naval Aides-de-Camp to the Queen; Colonel Darby Griffith, C.B. (Scots Greys), Colonel H. Atwell Lake, C.B., and Colonel Wodehouse, C.B. (Royal Artillery), Aides-de-Camp to her Majesty; Colonel Mountjoy Martyn (2d Life Guards), Silver Stick in Waiting; Colonel Lambert (Grenadier Guards), Field Officer in Brigade Waiting; Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State; the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Controller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Dunkellin (Coldstream Guards), Commanding Queen's Guard; the Adjutant of the Royal Body Guard of Gentlemen at Arms; Captain Parker Rickford, Exon in Waiting of the Yeomen of the Guard; Captain Smith (Grenadier Guards), Adjutant in Brigade Waiting; Hon. Frederick Byng, Gentleman Usher in Waiting; Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, Gentleman Usher to the Queen in Waiting; Colonel Stephens, Gentleman Usher to the Queen; Mr. Alfred Montgomery, Gentleman Usher to the Queen in Waiting; Mr. J. F. Campbell, Groom of the Privy Chamber in Waiting; Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke, Secretary to the Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

One hundred and seventy ladies had the honour of being presented to her Majesty the Queen.

The following presentations to the Queen took place, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's office, and submitted for her Majesty's approval:—

Miss A'Court, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. A'Court Holmes.
Mrs. Adam, by the Countess of Shelburne.
Lady Aitchison, by the Hon. Mrs. Scott.
Mrs. J. R. Alexander, by the Duchess of Buccleuch.
Miss Arbuthnot, by her aunt, the Hon. Lady Grant.
Miss Arbuthnot, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot.
Miss Geraldine Arden, by her mother, Mrs. Arden.
Miss Ethel Bagot, by her mother, Mrs. E. Bagot.
Miss Baker, by Lady Baker.
The Hon. Mrs. Basset, on her marriage, by the Marchioness Townshend.
Miss Averil Beaumont, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Beaumont.
Miss Georgiana Biddulph, by her mother, Mrs. Robert Biddulph.
Lady Cecilia Bingham, on her marriage, by the Duchess of Richmond.
Miss Blackett, by Lady Scott.
Mrs. John Blencowe, by Mrs. Robert Biddulph.
Miss Agatha Boddam, by her mother, Mrs A. Boddam.
Mrs. Davenport Bromley, by the Duchess of Argyll.
Mrs. Sidney Burrard, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Richardson.
Mrs. Campbell of Ardpatrick, on her marriage, by the Duchess of Argyll.
Miss Violet Campbell, by the Duchess of Argyll.
Hon. Adelaide Cavendish, by Lady Waterpark.
Miss Fanny Cavendish, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. George Cavendish.
Lady Margaret Charteris, by the Marchioness of Ely.
Mrs. Spencer Clifford, on her marriage, by the Marchioness Townshend.
Mrs. Coote, by the Hon. Mrs. Herbert.
Lady Creasy, by Mrs. Lush.
Miss Edith Currie, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Raikes Currie.
Miss Constance Cuthbert, by her mother, Mrs. Cuthbert.
Mrs. Daniell, by Lady Seaton.
Miss Florence Davis, by her mother, Lady Davis.
Mrs. Francis Dawkins, by Lady Seaton.
Miss Augusta Dawkins, by her mother, Mrs. Francis Dawkins.
The Countess de Grey and Ripon, by the Countess Cowper.
Miss Delap, by Lady Tredegar.
Miss Cecilia des Voeux, by her mother, Lady Cecilia des Voeux.
The Hon. Mrs. Walter Devereux, by the Hon. Mrs. George Devereux.
Miss Dixie, by her mother, the Dowager Lady Dixie.
Lady Agnes Douglas, by her mother, the Countess Dowager of Morton.
Miss Douglas, by her mother, Lady Douglas.
Lady Harriet Duncombe, by the Duchess of Buccleuch.
Miss Evelyn Duncombe, by her mother, Lady Harriet Duncombe.
The Hon. Mrs. Cecil Duncombe, on her marriage, by Lady Feversham.
Mrs. Peche Hart Dyke, by Viscountess Sydney.
Lady Alice Grey Egerton, by the Countess of Derby.
Miss Elsegood, by her mother, Mrs. Elsegood.
Miss Louisa Entwistle, by Lady Manners, in the absence of the Countess of Malmesbury.
Mrs. C. B. Ewart, on her marriage, by Lady Seaton.
Viscountess Fielding, on her marriage, by her sister-in-law, Lady Jane Levett.
Miss Seymour FitzGerald, by her mother, Mrs. Seymour FitzGerald.
Lady Frances Wentworth Fitzwilliam, by Countess Fitzwilliam.
Mrs. Fletcher, by the Duchess of Richmond.
Miss Fletcher, by her mother, Mrs. Fletcher.
Mrs. Lane Fox, of Bramham, by the Marchioness of Ely, in the absence of Mrs. Lane Fox.
Miss Lane Fox, by Mrs. Lane Fox.
Miss Gage, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Gage.
Miss Mary Gladstone, by her mother, Lady Gladstone.
Miss Honoria Gladstone, by her mother, Mrs. John Gladstone.
Miss Goddard, by Mrs. Goddard.
Miss Leonie Gore, by the Hon. Mrs. Ramsden.
Mrs. Cosmo Duff Gordon, on her marriage, by her mother, Lady Antrobus.
Mrs. Ellis Gosling, on her marriage, by Mrs. Robert Gosling.
Hon. Lady Grant, by Lady Seaton.
Mrs. Grimston, on her marriage, by her mother, Lady Maria Saunderson.
Miss Elizabeth Grimston, by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Grimston.
Mrs. Francis Haygarth, on her marriage, by the Countess Dowager Spencer.
Lady Halkett, of Pitfirrance, by Lady Trimleston.
Miss Halkett, by her sister, Lady Halkett, of Pitfirrance.
Miss Emma Harding, by her mother, Mrs. R. Harding.
Lady Gwendolen Herbert, by her sister, the Countess of Portsmouth.
Miss Hill, by her sister, Lady Halkett.
Miss Hill, by Lady Mary Hood.
Miss Hodgson, of Carham, by her mother, Mrs. Hodgson.
Lady Acland Hood, by Lady Mary Hood.
Miss Hope, by her mother, Lady Mary Hope.
Miss Louisa Hope, by her mother, Lady Mary Hope.
The Countess of Hopetoun, on her marriage, by Lady Mary Hope.
Miss Flora Houlton, by Lady Lugard.
Mrs. Howes, by Lady Gladstone.
Miss Howard, by her mother, Lady Fanny Howard.
Mrs. Alexander Johnston, by the Duchess of Argyll.
Mrs. Graham Johnstone, by Mrs. Jones of Pantglas.
Lady Llanover, by Viscountess Palmerston.
Mrs. Stuart Lane, by Mrs. Charles du Plat.
Miss Law, by Lady Amelius Beauclerk.
Miss Beatrice Law, by Lady Amelius Beauclerk.
Miss Lockhart, by Lady Amelius Beauclerk.
Miss Theresa Macdonald Lockhart, by her mother, Lady Macdonald Lockhart.
Miss Susan Anne Muir M'Kenzie, by Lady Buxton.
Miss Malcolm, of Poltalloch, by Lady Dyke.
Miss Workman Macnaghten, by Lady Workman Macnaghten.
Miss Alice Macnaghten, by her mother, Mrs. Elliot Macnaghten.
Miss M'Neill, by her mother, Lady M'Neill.
Miss Marton, by the Marchioness of Ely.
Miss Adelaide Marten, by the Marchioness of Ely.
Mrs. Charles Middleton, on her marriage, by Lady Camoys.
The Hon. Mrs. Hervey St. John Mildmay, on her marriage, by Mrs. George St. John Mildmay.
The Hon. Mrs. Milles, by Lady Sondes.
Miss Leonora Monckton, by her mother, Mrs. Monckton.
Miss Evelyn Montgomery, by her mother, Mrs. Montgomery.
The Hon. Mrs. Montgomery Moore, on her marriage, by her mother, Lady Seaton.
Miss Mary Macdonald Moreton, by the Countess of Ducie.
Mrs. Henry Wylie Norman, by the Viscountess Palmerston.
Lady Norreys, on her marriage, by the Countess of Abingdon.
The Hon. Mrs. James Norton, by Lady Camoys.
Miss Norton, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. James Norton.
The Hon. Mrs. Thomas O'Grady, by Lady Proby.
Mrs. William Parker, by Lady Aveland.
Miss Rosa Paxton, by the Duchess of Argyll.
Miss Annie Paxton, by the Duchess of Argyll.

THE IRISH TIMES, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1860.

Mrs. Richard Pearson, by the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke.
Lady Pigott, on her marriage, by Lady Keane.
The Hon. Alice Pitt, by her mother, Lady Rivers.
The Hon. Augusta Plunket, by her mother, Lady Louth.
The Hon. Gertrude Plunket, by her mother, Lady Plunket.
Miss Georgiana Alethe Polson, by Mrs. Gathorne Hardy.
Miss Catharina Rosalie Polson, by Mrs. Gathorne Hardy.
The Hon. Emily Ponsonby, by her mother, Lady de Mauley.
The Hon. Mrs. Ashley Ponsonby, by Lady de Mauley.
Miss Alice Probyn, by her mother, Mrs. George Probyn.
Miss Louisa Radcliff, by her mother, Mrs. Radcliff.
Mrs. Ramsay, of Barra, by the Hon. Mrs. Gordon.
Mrs. Beville Ramsay, by Viscountess Dalrymple.
Mrs. Elliot Ranken, on her marriage, by the Countess of Caledon.
Lady Rawlinson, on her return from India, by Lady Townsend Farquhar.
Miss Reid, by the Countess of Dacie.
Miss Grace Reid, by the Countess of Dacie.
The Countess of Rothes, on coming to the title, by her mother, the Dowager Countess of Rothes.
Miss Elizina Russell, by her aunt, Lady Georgiana Romilly.
Lady Marie Scott, by the Countess of Clonmel.
Lady Selina Scott, by Lady Feversham.
The Hon. Miss Scott, by the Duchess of Buccleuch.
Miss Harriet Scott, by her mother, Lady Scott.
Miss Schenley, by Mrs. Schenley.
Miss Culine Seymour, by her mother, Lady Culine Seymour.
Mrs. Shipperdson, by the Countess Vane.
Miss Shipperdson, by her mother, Mrs. Shipperdson.
Miss Blanche Sitwell, by her sister-in-law, Lady Sitwell.
Lady Stafford, on her marriage, by the Countess of Effingham.
Miss Stephenson, by her mother, Mrs. Stephenson.
Miss Emily Stephenson, by her mother, Mrs. Stephenson.
Miss Emily Roche Stephens, by Lady Plunket.
Miss Harriet Stirling by Lady Caroline Stirling.
The Hon. Eleanor Stoner, by her mother, Lady Camoys.
Mrs. William Stuart, jun., by the Countess of Caledon.
Lady Surtees, on her marriage, by the Countess of Roseberry.
Miss Talbot, by the Countess of Shelburne.
Miss Bertha Talbot, by the Countess of Shelburne.
Miss Thornhill, by Lady William Powlett.
Mrs. Tod, by the Duchess of Buccleuch.
Miss Tod, by her mother, Mrs. Tod.
The Hon. Adela Trefusis, by her aunt, Lady Rolfe.
Lady Trelawny, by Lady Caroline Courtenay.
Miss Trelawny, by her mother, Lady Trelawny.
The Hon. Miss Vivian, by Viscountess Sydney.
Miss Florence Wake Walker, by her mother, Lady Wake Walker.
Mrs. Edward Wand, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. A'Court Holmes.
The Countess of Westmoreland, by the Duchess of Beaufort.
Miss Hawkins Whitshed, by her mother, the Hon. Lady Hawkins Whitshed.
Lady Mary Wilde, on her marriage, by Lady Truro.
Lady Williams, by her sister-in-law, the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke.
Mrs. Jones Williams, of Galltwig, by the Countess Vane.
Miss Thornton Wodehouse, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Thornton Wodehouse.
The Countess of Dalkeith, by the Duchess of Buccleuch.

The following ladies attended the Drawingroom :—

Duchesses.—Buccleuch, Argyll, Beaufort, and Richmond.

Marchionesses.—Dowager Sligo, Cholmondeley, Exeter, Ailesbury, Normanby, Abercorn, and Townshend.

Countesses.—Rosebery, Macclesfield, Frederica, Abingdon, Shelburne, Dowager Rothes, Fitzwilliam, Bradford, Portsmouth, Effingham, Clonmel, Durham, Dowager Morton, Kinnoull, Dacie, Howe, Vane, Derby, Cowper, Spencer, Grey, and Dowager Spencer.

Viscountesses.—Palmerston, Sydney and Dalrymple.

Ladies.—Amelius Beauclerk, Wake Walker, Townsend Farquhar, Honeywood, Gladstone, Fanny Howard Marianne Browne, Emily Browne, Emily Somers Cocks, Caroline Courtenay, De Mauley, Manners, Aveland, Truro, Tredegar, Hayter, Sitwell, Cochrane, Workman Macnaghten, Emily Hesketh, Wensleydale, Mary Hope Plunket, Elizabeth Wathen, Scott of Ancram, Anne Mackenzie, Elizabeth St. Aubyn, Isabella St. John, Baker, Louth, Maria Ponsonby, Dyke, Lewis, Davis, Georgiana Romilly, Jane Levett, Grace Vandeleur, Gertrude Scott, Barbara Legge, Maria Sanderson, Trimleston, Keane, Buxton, Harington, Dufferin, Garvagh, Sandes, Caroline Stirling, Northcote, Cecilia Des Voeux, Douglas, Maria Howard, Macneill, Worsley, Dowager Willoughby de Broke, Macdonald Lockhart, Lugard, Madden, de Tabley Hoste, Gertrude Douglas, Emily Kinscote, Camoys, Elizabeth de Ros, Mary Hood, Georgiana Hamilton, Proby, Florence Cowper, Katherine Valletort, Mary Cecil, Waterpark, Mary Fielding, Alice Couper, Sarah Spencer, Rivers, Seaton, Ida Fielding, Adelaide Fielding, Alice Hay, Catherine V. Harcourt, Bentinck, Isabella Proby, Antrobus, Claud Hamilton, Feversham, Hobart, Mary Nisbet Hamilton, Frances Legge, and Rolle.

Honourables.—Mrs. A'Court Holmes, Anna Maria Barnewall, Lady Nugent, Mrs. Ramsden, Miss Heathcote, Elizabeth Heathcote, Lady Hawkins Whitshed, Anna Maria Gage, Mrs. William Tomlins, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Frederick Byron, Mary Trefusis, Miss Mitford, Mrs. William Rose, Mariquita Milles, Mrs. Herbert of Lanarth, Mrs. George Cavendish, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Raikes Currie, Mrs. W. Owen Stanley, Mrs. Thornton Wodehouse, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Rashleigh, Mrs. Richard Beaumont, Mrs. J. Carnegie, Mrs. Denman, Elizabeth Colborne, Catherine Leicester Warren, Emma Laura Shaw Lefevre, Mrs. Herbert, Fanny Pitt, and Cordelia Colbourne.

Mistresses.—William Gladstone, Cardwell, Charles Du Plat, H. Lacey, Griffith, Disraeli, Stephenson, Charles Lewis, Edward Bagot, Challoner, Ewing Curwen, Lush, Beresford, Hodgson of Carham, Dudley Marjoribanks, Peel, Robert Gosling, Schenley, Caulfield, Richardson, Newdegate, George St. John Mildmay, Peers William, Arthur Mills, Philip P. Bouverie, Edward Howard, Henry Armitage, Arden, Horsman, Cunliffe Owen, Hardinge, Marmaduke Wyvill, Radcliff, Cuthbert, Charles Buxton, Goddard, Elliot Macnaghten, George Probyn, Rumley, Brook, Taylor, March, Alexander, Wood, Antrobus, Dashwood, H. G. Liddell, Robert Biddulph, Gathorne Hardy, Seymour FitzGerald, Robert Hanbury, Monckton, Kekewich, Somerset, Jones of Pantglas, Hayward, Edgar Bowring, John Gladstone, Botfield, and Alexander Baddam.

Misses.—Eliza Seymour, Louisa Danoch, Florence Rowley, Callander, Adelaide Henley, Anne Henley, Macdonald Lockhart, Beresford, Mary Gosling, Curwen, Gosling, Campbell, Backhouse, Adelaide Howard, Scott, Alethea Scott, Ismay Nugent, Dundas, Buxton, Catherine Howard, Frederica Johnston of Carnasalloch, Johnston of Carnasalloch, Davis, Eleanor Dyke, Dyke, Cuthbert, St. John, Letitia Macnaghten, Probyn, Vandeleur, Anna Maria Biddulph, Lloyd, Hesketh, Jane Disbrowe, Elizabeth Wood, Disbrowe, Alice Duff Gordon, Antrobus, Townsley, Dunlop, Macdonald Moreton, Adelaide Astley, Mary Monckton, Nugent, Gladstone, Gwendolen Williams, and Moncreiffe.

Among the noblemen and gentlemen present were:—The Marquis of Cholmondeley, Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P., Earl Fitzwilliam, the Right Hon. F. Peel M.P., Lord Stafford, the Right Hon. William Beresford, M.P., Sir John S. Trelawny, M.P., the Right Hon. Edward Horsman, M.P., Lord Keane, Sir Frederic Madden, K.H., Earl of Denbigh, Sir Joseph Paxton, Lord Polwarth, Lord Vivian, the Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Trimleston, Sir John F. Davis, K.C.B., Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, M.P., Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P., General Viscount Gough, G.C.B., K.P. (Royal Horse Guards), Major-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., Lord Tredegar, Mr. Howes, M.P., Mr. William Dorice, Secretary of Legation in Persia; Colonel Frederick W. Hamilton, C.B. (Grenadier Guards), Major Gough, V.C., 5th Bengal Light Cavalry; Mr. Edgar Bowring, Sir John Ramsden, Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courteney, Lieut.-General Charles Fox, Earl of Effingham, Viscount Valletort, together with numerous others.

The Duke of Devonshire and Lady Louisa Cavendish arrived at Devonshire House, on Saturday, from Lismore Castle, the ducal seat in Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere arrived on Saturday at Hatchford Hall, near Cobham, on a visit to the Countess (Dowager) of Ellesmere, from Torquay.

Lord and Lady Fermoy, with their family and suite, left by the Flora, from Passage, for Bristol, on Saturday, *en route* for London, where they intend sojourning through the remainder of the Parliamentary session.

The Countess of Erne has issued cards for a ball on Tuesday, the 8th of May.

The Church.

The Lord Bishop of Kilmore has appointed the Rev. Hugh Murray, of St. Peter's, Athlone, to the important living of Cavan. No better appointment could have been made; the long and useful career of Mr. Murray, in the important post of Incumbent of St. Peter's, Athlone, rendering him in every respect deserving of this preferment.

The Army.

Major-Gen. Bloomfield and Major Teesdale have arrived at Weymouth from the Channel Islands, where they have been inspecting the Royal Artillery and the armaments.

The A troop of the Royal Engineer Train, under the command of Captain Duff, with all the horses and stores, will, according to present arrangements, leave Chatham garrison to-day for Aldershot Camp, a battery of the Royal Artillery, to the number of 240 men, with five officers, being ordered to occupy the quarters vacated by them at Brompton Barracks.

The half-yearly inspection of the corps of Royal Engineers, at Chatham, is to take place on the 8th of May.

It is generally reported that the 22nd Regiment will be replaced in Dublin by the fourth battalion of the 60th Royal Rifles, at present stationed in Waterford and Kilkenny.

Letters received from Canton by the last mail state that Colonel March, in command of 400 Marines of the battalion, had proceeded to the northward in her Majesty's troopship Assistance. The remainder of the Marines were employed in Canton as police, &c., but would be relieved in those duties by some of the native troops on their arrival from India, and would then follow their comrades to the north in Her Majesty's troopship Adventure. A naval brigade, to which her Majesty's ship Imperieuse would contribute 300 men, was being formed for service ashore. A native military train, with European commissioned and non-commissioned officers, was also in course of formation.

The Navy.

The Russian steam-frigate Askold, Capt. Ounkovski, anchored in the Solent on Friday, from Plymouth, on her way to Cronstadt, for the purpose of enabling her officers to visit the Great Eastern steamship, in Southampton Water. She sailed again for Cronstadt on Saturday, saluting the authorities as she passed through Spithead.

The Forte, 51, screw steamer, Capt. E. Turnour, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir H. Keppell, K.C.B., left Spithead on Saturday, under all plain sail, by the Needles passage, for the Cape of Good Hope, calling in Plymouth Sound.

The men and boys belonging to the guard-ship of ordinary Royal Adelaide, 104, in Hamoaze, were exercised at the great guns on Friday, firing with blank cartridges. Her crew will be paid down to-day.

Her Majesty's screw steamships Trafalgar, 90, Captain Edward G. Fanshawe, and Centurion, 80, Captain Henry D. Rogers, C.B., with the screw steam-frigate Diadem, 32, Captain James H. Cockburn, from Lisbon, April 16, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Sunday morning. The paddlewheel steam-vessel Pluto, 4, Lieutenant and Commander Cortland H. Simpson, left April 12 for England. Two Dutch ships-of-war were left at anchor in the Tagus. Light winds from N.W. and very fine weather were experienced on the passage home.

The usual weekly batch of shipwrights and artificers were on Saturday discharged from Woolwich Dockyard, according to Admiralty instructions, for the gradual diminution of the expenditure of that branch of her Majesty's service. A large number of that class of men are consequently out of employment. Some of those previously dismissed proceeded to Cherbourg in quest of occupation, and have written to their late comrades, informing them of their having readily succeeded in obtaining a good rate of pay, and advising them to join without delay; but the men generally express a great disinclination to the service of a foreign Government, notwithstanding the slight prospects which encourage them to hope for employment in the establishments of merchant shipbuilders and contractors at the present season at home.

The following appointments were made on Saturday at the Admiralty:—E. D. Herbert, paymaster, additional, to the Impregnable; H. W. Arlidge, paymaster, additional, to the Wellesley; C. L. Cartwright, paymaster, additional, to the Cumberland; Jabez Barber, chief engineer, to the James Watt; William W. Webber, promoted and appointed acting second-class assistant-engineer, in the Neptune; George Roe, promoted and appointed second-class assistant-engineer, in the Caradoc; and Allan Bullions, acting third-class assistant-engineer, to the Asia, as supernumerary.

The Militia.

We believe we are correct in stating that the majority in the Kilkenny Fusiliers has been conferred by Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe, lieutenant of the county, on Howard St. George, Esq., J.P., Kilrush. Mr. St. George has had considerable military experience to suit him for the appointment, having served in the army, first as cornet in the 12th Lancers, susequently as a lieutenant in the 34th Regiment. He retired from the army in 1854.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

Last evening was presented, for the first time in Dublin, Mr. Wallace's new legendary opera of "Lurline." The house was filled to its utmost limits, and considerable interest was evinced as to the success of the opera. It is worthy of the gifted author of "Maritana," and, as an original musical composition, must enjoy an undying popularity. It is fraught with a melody of the most attractive character, remarkable not less for its harmonic beauty than grandeur of construction. The florid character of the music admirably suited Miss Pyne's voice, and, indeed, she sung to perfection. Each succeeding air appeared more impressive and effective than its predecessor, and the encores were frequent and imperative, particularly for the tenor. The genius of the composer was nowhere more apparent than in the instrumentation, which, in every phase, is bright and appropriate, scarcely in a single instance being noisy or discordant. The scene is laid on the banks of the Rhine, where *Count Rudolph* (Mr. W. Harrison) is supposed to reside in an antique castle. Having wasted his patrimony, he woos *Ghiva*, the daughter of a neighbouring baron reputed to be wealthy, but does not marry her, having discovered her wealth to be mythical. *Lurline* (Miss Pyne), a nymph who, by means of an enchanted lute, lures vessels to destruction in the whirlpool of the river, has seen the Count sailing in his barque, and conceived an affection for him. She places upon his finger a magic ring, which is made instrumental in preserving him. By singing some wild and beautiful songs, and playing upon her lute she attracts him to the river, where he is engulphed in the vortex and supposed to perish. By virtue of the magic ring he is enabled to exist in the coral caves, the abode of *Lurline* and her water nymphs. Shortly afterwards he is allowed to return to *terra firma* for three days, and *Lurline* prevails upon her father, the Rhine King, to give him a cargo of wealth with which he embarks in a fairy skiff. *Ghiva* jealous at finding him engaged to *Lurline*, steals from his finger the enchanted ring and casts it into the Rhine. A gnome finds the ring and presents it to the water queen, as a token of her lover's infidelity. *Lurline* visits his castle, and upbraids him with his perfidy. A scene of reproach takes place, until she is made aware of the treachery of the companions of the *Count*, who have conspired to deprive him of his wealth and assassinate him. They approach him for the purpose, but *Lurline's* affections return in full force, and by the spell of her music preserves her penitent lover. The legendary character of the plot makes the opera, in a dramatic view, most interesting. The music affords the several artistes ample scope, and the opera, on the whole, may be pronounced one of the happiest efforts of the composer.

MR. RAREY.

Mr. J. S. Rarey, the celebrated horse-tamer, will, on Friday next, give a practical and demonstrative lecture on his system of horse-taming, in a commodious tent erected for the purpose in the Rotundo Gardens. Mr. Rarey has succeeded in obtaining for the lecture *King Pippin*, one of the most vicious horses that he has ever yet operated on.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL.

An interesting lecture will be delivered this evening in the Metropolitan Hall, by Mr. Ball, the talented elocutionist, on the subject of Forensic Eloquence.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

PRUSSIA.

Pesth, April 30th.—The requiem of the late Count Stephen Aneece Engu has been concluded without any disturbances having taken place. Great numbers of the inhabitants were present at the ceremony. The vault has been closed. Mourning flags have been exhibited in the Waiznergasse. 10,000 persons were assembled on the occasion in the principal square of the town.

DISBANDING OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

Geneva, 30th.—Two thousand men of the Federal troops occupying Geneva will be disbanded on 10th May next, but will be replaced immediately. The Federal Council has resolved upon the instructions referring to the Conference to be sent to M. Kernen.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Monday.—Count Apponyi, and Messrs. Murlann, Scholles, and Vay, will, it is said, be appointed Councillors of State.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

Naples, April 26th, *via* Genoa.—After the destruction of the town of Carini, the Royal troops returned by steamer to Palermo. A fight between the insurgents has taken place at Alcano. More ambulances have been despatched to Sicily.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Turin, April 30th.—King Victor Emmanuel will arrive to-day at Postogi. To-morrow his Majesty will proceed to Lucca and Bologna.

THE DISASTER AT LIVERPOOL SAILORS' HOME.

An inquest on the bodies of Hardacre and Clarke, two of the men who were killed at the Liverpool Sailors' Home on Sunday, was held to-day (Monday), before the borough coroner, and verdicts of "Accidental Death" returned. No more bodies have been discovered, and the men who were missing when the muster roll was called on Sunday evening have, with a few exceptions, either reported themselves or were discovered.

The bank books and money are all safe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Marquis of Dalhousie has arrived in London.

In reply to the remarks of the "Times" of yesterday morning, alleging that nobody wants a Reform Bill, the "Globe" asks why no Conservative has the courage to move that it be read a second time this day six months? The Opposition know, however, that a division would not serve them. The "Globe" adds, that Ministers have been very forbearing in treating the attempts at obstruction; but the time is close at hand when forbearance would cease to be consistent with their duty to the country.

TOM SAYERS IN LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Monday.—Sayers, accompanied by some friends, arrived here at 2-30 p.m. from London. He was met by some thousands of people, who followed him to his hotel, where he was obliged to show himself frequently at the window. At 4 p.m. he went on 'Change, and was met by some thousands of persons of all classes. He was carried into the Newsroom, where he vainly endeavoured to make a speech. It was arranged that the money collected for him—about £120—should be sent to London, to be added to the annuity fund now being raised.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Yesterday.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH gave notice that on the motion for the second reading of Church-rates Abolition Bill, he should move the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Earl of CLANCARTY moved for the copy of any address presented in 1859, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from the Irish Roman Catholics, in reference to the System of National Education in Ireland. He contended, at great length, that the results of the system did not justify the enormous expenditure incurred in its establishment, and declared it was the duty of the Legislature forthwith to take steps towards adapting it to the actual requirements of the country.

The Earl of CORK defended the system, which had produced the greatest good, though it might not have effected all that was desired.

The Earl of CARLISLE declared it to be the intention of the Government to adhere firmly to the system on which they had uniformaly acted. Their great object was to give a good secular education, but without the compulsion of religious teaching.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE admitted the deficiencies in the working of the system, which, he thought, were rather due to the obstacles raised to its working them to the system itself.

After a few words from the Bishop of Derry and Lord Lifford the motion was agreed to.

Lord WODEHOUSE, in reply to the Marquis of Clanricarde, said that a congress had been proposed on the subject of the neutralised Provinces of Savoy, but it was not yet decided when or where it would take place.

The Marriages (England and Ireland) Bill, and the Divorce Court Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships adjourned at 8-20 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Yesterday.

The Speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock p.m.

Mr. E. JAMES gave notice that, in committee on the Reform Bill, he should move the abolition of the provisions compelling the payment of Church rates previous to the exercise of the franchise.

Mr. WARNER gave notice that in committee of the bill, he should move that in boroughs returning three members the qualification should be reduced to £4, and no elector should be allowed to vote for more than two members.

Mr. THOMAS asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether coupons issued by railway companies for the payment of their debenture interest are rendered liable to the stamp duty of one penny, by the new Stamp Act, or whether, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, the working of the Act carries out the assurance given to this House on 26th March last—viz., that the resolution would not affect the question raised with regard to the liability of coupons or dividend warrants to pay the penny tax, and that when the bill was drawn the form of the clause would make this clear?

Mr. LAING replied, the Government had no intention of imposing any new liability, and that, according to the opinion of the board, the Stamp Act would impose no such liability.

Lord PROBY brought up the Royal reply to the address recommending inquiry into the state of the dockyards, with an assurance that such should be given accordingly.

In reply to Mr. Horwood,

Mr. LAING said that the dies for the new bronze coinage would shortly be ready.

The adjourned debate on the Reform Bill was resumed by

Mr. BENTINCK, who repeated that the Government returns on which the bill was founded were incorrect, that he had no confidence in the working classes, and that the bill was introduced solely on account of the political exigencies of Lord J. Russell. He taunted Lord J. Russell with his constant shiftings on the subject, and said that no two of the many measures he had introduced were alike. The bill had no feature of Reform; it did not check corruption, and it excluded thousands of intelligent persons.

Mr. WALTER regretted the subject of Reform had been invoked, as he believed that the working classes had no reason to complain of the present system; as it was, however, it would not do to disappoint them; their object must be to render the bill in committee as safe as possible. He protested against the misrepresentation of Mr. Bright out of doors, as to the conduct of the moderate party in that House.

Lord J. MANNERS adduced the many calamities which had occurred since 1832 and said that the old Reform Bill had not inaugurated the era of peace and prosperity claimed for it by its admirers. Admitting that it had done all that was asserted, why, then, in Heaven's name, did they not let well enough alone? He entered upon the old subject of the returns, declaring the present bill, as founded upon them, opened the door to bribery and corruption, and in this, as in other respects, contrasted most unfavourably with the bill of last year. He yet trusted the bill would be withdrawn; if not, it would require the ability and statesmanship of the noble lord and the House to put it into a shape fit to become the law of the country.

Mr. HODGSON said that the bill was a mild and temperate one, and well suited to the circumstances of the country. The speeches against it seemed to find no better ground than the advice of Mr. Bright.

Colonel HERBERT alleged the absence of petitions as an evidence of the efficiency of the measure. The bill was defective on all points, some of which he instanced in a sketch of what he would consider as a proper Bill of Reform.

Mr. CAIRD defended Mr. Bright from the charges brought against him by successive speakers, quoting a variety of statistics to shew the fallacy of the apprehension that the constituency introduced by the bill would be of an uniform or single class.

Mr. COCHRANE declaimed against the bill as an injury to a constitution which was the envy of the world, and that if members voted in accordance with their conscience, the bill would be thrown out on the second reading.

Mr. P. URQUHART dilated on the benefits of the old Reform Bill, and asked if the country was not in a condition to profit equally by the present measure?

Mr. DU CANE observed that the debate on the bill was a proof, among others, that the cohesion of the Liberal party was as short-lived as ever. He was at a loss to know who were the real supporters of the bill, and said that the complications and contradictions into which they had got on the subject proved the folly of the Reform resolution of last year. He did not see in what respect any desirable provision in the present bill could not have been introduced in committee into the bill of the late Government, which contained, in addition, many excellent features of its own. Whether the bill before them could be amended or not, it was, in his opinion, the most dangerous and one-sided bill they had as yet presented to them. It virtually involved the identity of franchise of the bill of last year, without its safeguards. If the bill reached the committee it would be the duty of the Conservatives to see that it did not pass the entire power of the State into the hands of any particular class. As the bill stood, it would give an undisputed majority to the working classes, who ever abstained from voting, and who possessed a machinery of organisation unknown to any other class of the community.

Mr. CLAY undertook the defence of the working classes, citing various acts of the commercial and other classes to be as much at variance with sound principles as anything that could be alleged against the working classes. If for no other reason, he would support the bill for its extensions of the constituencies, although he could not consider it as complete or sufficient.

Mr. A. MILLS said that it was time that this game of policy, kept up out of doors, but in that House since 1852, be given up. If they could extract out of the very poor materials presented to them a good measure in committee he was willing to give his assistance; but if the result was not satisfactory, he should give his most strenuous opposition to the third reading.

Mr. J. LOCKE declared that the House, in the resolution it adopted last year, had pledged itself to this reduction of the franchise which now excited so much alarm. Almost all the speakers, from both sides of the House, then supported, without scruple, that branch of the resolution which had been already affirmed by the decision of the country. Lord J. Russell had directly declared on that occasion, his intention to propose a £6 franchise. The country had looked forward to the fulfilment of this promise, and would be contented with nothing less. He did not believe that the Opposition were, in their hearts, afraid either of the £6 franchise or the working classes. Let them allow the bill to go into committee, when they might propose any of the other fancy franchises they thought proper.

Mr. MACAULAY moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON hoped the debate might be proceeded with this evening.

Colonel DICKSON said there was important Irish business on the paper, which ought not to be postponed.

Mr. V. SCULLY said the bill concerned Ireland more than England, and opportunity ought to be given to Irish members to give their opinions.

Mr. P. O'BRIEN said that a conclusion as to the bill ought to be arrived at as soon as possible.

The debate was then adjourned till this evening.

After some formal business being disposed of, the House adjourned at 15 a.m.

ARRIVALS AT CHESTER.

The following horses have arrived at Chester :—Allington, Albert Smith, Avalanche, Big Ben, Baron Munchausen, Brother to Rainbow, Ben Webster, Black Cloud, Brandy Ball, Butterfly, Chere Ami, Comforter, Curlew, Sicilia, Clapham, Clara Webster, Dictator, Terror, First Lord, Folkestone, Flirtation, Flitch (filly), by Surplice; Beeswax, Gardenia (filly) by Vatican; Mary Gaspard, Golden Pippin, Bluebell, Homeward Bound, Irish Emigrant, Job, Ma, Hallandaise, Libellas, Maid of Orleans, Man at-Arms, Man Friday, Miss Peggy, North Lancashire, Oake Odo, Philomela, Pretty Rosa, Precursor, Pensioner, Prince of Denmark, Promised Land, Philomel, Rising Sun, Sparrow, South Australian, Albans, Spicebox, Traducer, Twilight, Trovatore, Tommy Noble, The Brewer, The Norman, The Squire, Underhand, Upperhand, Weatherbound.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Chester Cup—5 to 1 agst Albans (offered—11 to 2 taken freely); 9 to 1 agst Longrange (offered—10 to 1 taken freely); 12 to 1 agst Petra (taken freely); 13 to 1 agst Birmingham; 100 to 6 agst Blue Rum (taken); 100 to 6 agst Ataspira (offered); 20 to 1 agst Man-at-Arms (offered—25 to 1 taken); 20 to 1 agst Tame Deer; 25 to 1 agst Independence (taken); 25 to 1 agst Brewer (taken and offered); 25 to 1 agst Mauravi (offered); 30 to 1 agst Marian (taken freely); 23 to 1 agst Satellite (offered); 33 to 1 agst Squire (offered); 33 to 1 agst Weatherbound (taken); 40 to 1 agst Prophet (taken); 50 to agst First Lord (taken and offered).

Derby—9 to 2 agst Wizard (taken); 33 to 1 agst Restless.

Viatka scratched for Chester Cup.

Liverpool Produce Market, April 30th.—Sugar market quiet. 250 tons clayed Manilla, 38s., and 100 hhds. Barbadoes at 36s. to 41s. Rice—Demand continues; a cargo of 600 Necrausie sold at 11s.

Rather Rare.—In the graveyard attached to the remains of the old church of Kippen is a tombstone bearing an inscription to the effect that it is the last resting place of nineteen generations of blacksmiths, of the name of Carrick, who had consecutively wielded the hammer in the parish. What a congregation of relationship must be buried in that small space, and almost under one stone!—*Stirling Journal.*

The news from Sicily, always vague and contradictory, contributes in no slight degree to the tension of men's minds. The annexation of Romagna and Tuscany, people begin to feel, has been effected in sheer contempt of the French Emperor's advice. If that Monarch, who needs so little provocation to do harm, not sufficiently propitiated by the heartless cession of Savoy and Nice, were to punish Italian wilfulness by abandoning Sardinia to her fate, the Italians must pray for the success, or at least continuance, of the Southern insurrection, for if Naples and Rome prevail, if Lamoriciere or Changarnier, or other French crusaders, succeed in turning that Roman and Neapolitan rabble into anything like orderly bandits and disciplined daredevils, and if they were joined by Austria, who is always watching opportunities, and is now bidding high for Hungarian support, a simultaneous attack on the east and south would almost infallibly reproduce the sudden disasters and all the horrors and terrors of 1799, when Italy bled in the north under the sword of Suwarrow, and in the south under the dagger of Cardinal Ruffo.

The New Medical Relief Bill.—The Boards of Guardians of the township of Manchester, of the Chorlton Union, and of various other unions in the neighbourhood, have unanimously agreed to petition against the Medical Relief Bill now in Parliament, on the ground that the bill is one that is calculated improperly to increase the fees of medical officers, and extend the power of getting orders in a way that would prevent anything like check or control over the cost by the guardians, although the guardians would have to pay all the expenses. It was said that the bill might possibly be of some use in thinly-populated districts, but was entirely inapplicable to large towns and populous unions.

In the midst of these dark, but by no means vain apprehensions, we shout and dance, and cry that "Italy is made!" and weeks, and months, and not a few millions, are miserably wasted in salvoes, illuminations, regattas, fireworks.

Two medals to commemorate the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France are to be struck at the Mint in Paris. Each will have on one side the Emperor's likeness, and on the other the number of votes obtained and the date of voting.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR C. WOOD, BART. M.P. VERSUS THE RIGHT HON. JAMES WILSON, M.P.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—In the correspondence between these right honourable gentlemen on the Indian Currency scheme, proposed by Mr. Wilson, we find the advocate and the opponent of the Act of 1844 fairly at issue upon the principles of a sound system of currency; Sir C. Wood contending for the application of the restrictions imposed on paper money by the Act of 1844, and Mr. Wilson throwing them overboard; which of them is in the right, and which will have to give way to the other, are questions of great interest to the public, who as the jury will have to try and decide.

Mr. Wilson, in paragraph 13 of his minute, says:—

"By maintaining at all times a fixed proportion of silver to the amount of notes in circulation, and convertible public securities for the remainder, not only is the immediate convertibility of any probable portion of notes likely to be presented, provided for, and the ultimate payment of the whole specially secured, but a natural and self-acting limit is placed upon the amount of the circulation, a limit which would expand and contract according to the wants of the community in the same manner and to the same extent as a purely silver currency would do."

Sir Charles Wood, in his rejoinder, denies that the immediate convertibility of notes into bullion will ensure a natural and self-acting limit, and says:—

Par. 18. "The sound principle for regulating the issue of a paper circulation is that which was enforced on the Bank of England by the Act of 1844, *i. e.*, that the amount of notes issued on Government securities should be maintained at a fixed sum within the limit of the smallest amount which experience has proved to be necessary for the monetary transactions of the country; and that any further amount of notes should be issued on coin or bullion, and should vary with the amount of the reserve of specie in the bank, according to the wants and demands of the public."

If this principle be sound, then are the principles of free trade unsound, and should be superseded by restrictions on all other trades as well as on that of money. This "sound principle" ensures a constantly diminishing quantity of paper currency for the wants of an ever-increasing commerce inasmuch as the quantity of notes issued by the Bank of England against securities is a fixed quantity, and cannot be increased, and those issued by country banks are subject to diminution in quantity, for when their issue ceases from any cause whatever, the vacuum can only be filled up to the extent of two-thirds of the amount by the Bank of England. Thus, were the present aggregate amount of about £17,000,000 to be in the course of time withdrawn, only about £11,000,000 could be issued by the Bank of England as substitutes.

This vaunted principle, therefore, makes the unlimitable increase of our commerce dependent on the accidental and fluctuating amount of gold for the supply of the medium of exchange for carrying it on; it seeks to regulate the quantity of money not according to the wants and demand of the public, but according to the ebb and flow of gold in the coffers of the Bank. Hence naturally the monetary panics of 1847, 1857, and 1859, and the constant apprehension of their recurrence.

On Mr. Wilson's plan, any person taking silver bullion to the Bank can obtain Government notes in exchange, or taking notes can have bullion in exchange, but instructions are given to the Commissioners to sell and invest two-thirds of the amount of the bullion in Government securities, so that the only limit to the issue of notes is the maintaining the proportion of one-third of bullion to the whole issue.

This plan takes care of the quality of the currency, but leaves the quantity to take care of itself; it is free trade in a sound currency—a principle for which we have been long contending.

Has not the time arrived for acting on the same principle here, by establishing a National Bank of Issue, where all can have as many national notes payable in gold on demand as they may want, on depositing one-third of the amount in gold, and two-thirds in Government securities; and which notes, when no longer wanted, could be returned and the deposit recovered? Should not an end be put to the squabbling for notes between the great money dealers, the discount houses, and the Bank of England (a dispute highly prejudicial to the commercial community, from the artificial absorption of money which it creates) by allowing the public, whose agents they are, to have an unrestricted and natural supply of a perfectly convertible paper medium of exchange. The mischief is owing not so much to the Directors of the Bank of England as to the restrictive clauses of the Act of 1844 by which they are fettered.

Is it consistent for this country, the commercial mistress of the world, to sanction opposite principles of currency at home and in her dependencies; to permit free trade in a sound currency in India, and to impose restrictions on the currency in Great Britain and Ireland?—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Hamer Stansfeld.

The Grange, Burley, near Otley,
29th April, 1860.

METROPOLITAN MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Seeing how much your valuable space has been occupied by the extensive reports you have given of the late important and interesting meetings held at the Rotundo, I deferred sending to you the following remarks on the above subject.

You have ably advocated, in your largely-circulated journal, the necessity of Dublin having, in common with other large cities, a public market on a large scale. That such is required none will dispute, but the difficulty appears to be the *locus*. To point out where such should be is not my intention, but to state where it should *not* be.

I find among your numerous correspondence on the subject, that a plan is proposed to erect a building over that portion of the river Liffey extending from Carlisle Bridge to the Metal Bridge, which plan (for many reasons,) I consider highly objectionable. However, I shall briefly state two, which I trust will suffice to prove the truth of my statement.

In the first place, it must be apparent, to construct a building intended for the sale of meat and other necessary articles of food *over* the great main sewer of our city is in itself sufficient to condemn such a plan. It is argued that to guard against the *effluvia* arising from the river penetrating the building, the floor might be hermetically sealed; but your correspondent appears to have forgotten that you cannot hermetically seal the doors, windows, and louvers that must of necessity abound in a building well adapted to a public market.

In the second place, I would say that whilst a building, be it ever so light and elegant in its structure, with gilded dome and crystal spires, would badly contrast with the good old brick and mortar houses in its vicinity; it would cut off the present uninterrupted view of our magnificent quays, which are alike the wonder and admiration of every stranger visiting our city. We have a striking instance of an obstruction, which may serve to illustrate what I intend to convey—I allude to Nelson's Pillar. Had that splendid column been placed in the centre of the cross at the top of Sackville-street, instead of where it now stands, it would have been seen much more to advantage, and have given to the eye, at a glance, the entire length and breadth of one of the finest streets in Europe.—Trusting that this important question may be taken up by men of capital and spirit, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

W. J. M.

Kingstown, April 28th, 1860.

ST. THOMAS' PARISH—ADJOURNED VESTRY MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, on Easter Tuesday the adjourned vestry was held in the above parish this day, at twelve o'clock—

The Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D., in the chair.

The proceedings opened by the Chairman reading the notice of adjournment, and the resignation of the vestry clerk, A. Warburton, Esq., who was obliged, through continued illness, to surrender the office he filled so creditably for 20 years.

The following assessments of the previous vestry were confirmed:—

Vestry clerk, £30; beadle, £20; beadle's clothes, £5; overseers of deserted children, £20; coffins for the poor, £10; premiums to fire engines, £8.

In respect to the assessment of 2s. 6d. a year to the vestry maid, and 1s. for the collection of parish cess, it was proposed by John Martin, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Gilligan—who was in a better mood than on the last occasion, as he acknowledged—"That, in reference to the former item, £5 be allowed for the vestry maid." This was strongly opposed by Mr. Heane, and a few others, but ultimately passed.

In reference to the second item, it was moved by Mr. M'Mahon—"That Mr. Larkin be appointed parish cess collector for this year, and that £40 be allowed him for that office." This was immediately opposed by Mr. C. L. O'Brien, on the grounds of its illegality. He produced the Act Anno Septimo Geo. IV., cap. 72, consolidating and amending the laws which regulate the levy and application of church rates and parish cess, &c., as well as Finlay's "Office and Duty of Churchwarden," from which he read the following:—"It is the duty of the churchwardens to collect the church rates. They cannot appoint a collector at the expense of the parish, and all charge for poundage is illegal." Moreover—"It is the liability of the church rates which gives a right to the parishioners of voting at the vestry, and no person exempt from the payment of these rates can vote at the vestry except the parson." And, therefore, appealing to the rev. chairman, that gentleman refused to put the resolution before the meeting.

John Martin, Esq., T.C., stood forward and supported Mr. O'Brien by saying that it was the duty of the churchwardens to collect, or cause to be collected, the parish cess, but that while he would agree to the appointment of Mr. Larkin as parish collector, he thought it would be impolitic to impose a heavy salary (£1 per week being mooted). After a considerable debate on these questions the following amended resolution was adopted:—Proposed by Mr. Keating; seconded by Mr. Nolan, and resolved:—"That £40 be assessed to enable the churchwardens to pay Mr. Larkin, whom they have elected to the office of parish cess collector for the ensuing year."

Mr. Hooper, the present parish clerk, was appointed vestry clerk in the room of Mr. Warburton, and the sum of £5 was about to be voted to him for services rendered to the parish, by collecting during the past year; but Mr. Carolin, who was one of the applotters, objected on the grounds of illegality. Hereupon Mr. John Martin stated that Hooper could not be voted £5 in that way as he was not the collector recognised by the parish, but to make it legal it would be better to allow the £5 for parish books. This latter course being seconded by Mr. Nolan, was agreed to.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the rev. chairman, and the vestry separated.

A Public Meeting.—The Lord Mayor has convened a public meeting of the citizens on the subject of Sunday work and night work in the baking trade, to be held this day, at the Antient Concert Rooms, at three o'clock. The committee have arranged to have seats reserved for ladies who attend, and for the gentlemen who accompany them.

COUNTY TYRONE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On Saturday, the 28th instant, James Buchanan, Esq., coroner for county Tyrone, held an inquest at Crilly, near Aughnacloy, on the body of Margaret Anderson, a respectable married woman, the mother of three children, whose death took place on the 26th instant, a short time after her confinement. At first the circumstance attracted no notice beyond the regret evinced for the sudden loss her family had sustained. No suspicion of want of proper care or attention during her illness appears to have rested on any person, until the active and intelligent Head Constable Bradley, of Aughnacloy, having come to the knowledge of suspicious circumstances connected with her death. The interment was accordingly delayed, pending the inquest, at which the coroner having secured the valuable assistance of Dr. Scott, he, after a minute examination, considered that the deceased was not only improperly treated during her confinement, but having discovered a large wound apparently caused by some sharp instrument, concluded that hemorrhage must have ensued and death caused thereby. Bessie Graham, the woman who attended the deceased, or as she is familiary known in this neighbourhood by the appellation of "Brown Bess," was accordingly committed on the coroner's warrant to the county gaol, Omagh, for having, through the ignorant use of said instrument and improper treatment, caused death.

Aughnacloy and neighbourhood being without any person competent to render proper assistance in such a time of urgent need, this, as well as other defects in the Medical Charities Bill, leave opportunities for ignorant persons to attempt assistance for which they are wholly unsuited.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

Some time since, a man named Thomas Barker, in the employment of the London and South Eastern Railway Company, forged the endorsement on a railway dividend warrant for the sum of £609. He obtained cash for it at the Bank of England, and, of course, made off. By means of the numbers of the notes he was traced, by Inspector Moy, of the English police, to Liverpool, and from thence to Dublin, where he lodged at the Gresham Hotel, and lived in the first style, and went by the name of Arthur Martineau, Esq. He then resolved to try the air of the county Wicklow for a while, and accordingly took up his abode in a cottage on Bray Strand. On information received, Sub-Inspector Corry, of Bray, proceeded at once to arrest him, but found that he had gone to Dublin again, whither he was followed by Mr. Corry, who, however, was unable to find him. On his return to Bray the same evening, Friday, the 27th ult., Mr. Corry arrested him in his lodgings, and found with him six £20 Bank of England notes, the numbers of which correspond with those which had been paid for the forged warrant. He had also a large stock of jewellery, and clothes of the most expensive and fashionable kind. He was brought before Colonel Tottenham, at the Marine Hotel, who remanded him to Wicklow Jail for four days. The numbers of the Bank of England notes are known to have run either antecedent to No. 87223, or subsequent to No. 87228. The numbers have been stopped. Any information to be given to S. S. Corry, Sub-Inspector, Bray.—*From our own Correspondent.*

STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

The united bands of the 22nd and 76th Regiments will, by the kind permission of Colonel Hardinge, C.B., commanding the 22nd; and Colonel Smith, C.B., commanding the 76th; perform this afternoon in Stephen's-green, under the direction of P. Keating, late Music Master.

The following is the programme of the music to be performed:—

1st Part.

1 Royal Victoria and Albert Grand March, as performed by the Bands on her Majesty's Birthday, and celebration of Peace with Russia .... Arranged by P. Keating.
2 Dublin Exhibition Overture .... Composed Do.
3 Field Marshal Lord Seaton's March .... Do.
4 Dublin Winter Garden Promenade March .... Do.
5 Students' Air and March .... Do.
6 College Waltz .... Do.
7 Phœnix Park Galop .... Do.
8 Sacred Hymn .... Do.
9 Her Majesty's Indian Proclamation March and Air .... Do.

2nd Part.

1 His Imperial Majesty Emperor Napoleon III's. Triumphal March and Air .... P. Keating.
2 Grand Battle Overture and Air, The Alma .... Do.
3 Inkermann March .... Do.
4 Lord Clyde's Advance and Relief of Lucknow .... Do.
5 Havelock's Victorious March on Cawnpore .... Do.
6 God Save the Queen, performed as a full Band—a Band at a distance, and performed and sung in grand chorus.
Arranged by P. Keating.

Library Society, New Row South.—A paper will be read this evening, by Mr. Richard Heaslip; subject —"The Mosaic Account of the Creation." Chair to be taken at a quarter past eight o'clock. Admission free.

County Cork—Change of Weather.—For the last two days it has rained without intermission, and it would be no exaggeration, but the literal truth, to say that this rain was worth millions of money; for it has arrested the destruction of millions' worth of property. All that was wanting to it was the atmosperic warmth proper to this season. Should this rain be succeeded by a week's sunshine, the hopes of the country will be quite re-established, and all the mischief done by a wet winter and a cold spring speedily repaired.—*Cork Reporter.*

The Dove and the Algerine.—It will be seen that the telegram in the papers of Friday, respecting the loss of the Dove and Algerine by the fire of the Peiho forts was brought to the attention of the House of Commons, and that there is some reason to doubt the truth of the statement. On the 14th of March the Sampson, which had been cruising in the Chinese waters off the Peiho, arrived at Hongkong from Shanghai. She had been cruising in company with the Dove, Actæon, and Argerine, and her despatches did not give any information calculated to make us think the news true. Nevertheless, it may be, and we regret to say that the official statement of probabilities does not extend to a demonstration of impossibility. We think it will be found by experience that gunboats are very well adapted to go up shallow waters, "provided there is no enemy on the shores," but that they are quite useless in attacking heavy earth-works, and trying to do work which can only be done by "tiers of guns." If fleets cannot go up these waters, it is madness to expose gunboats to the fire of land batteries, unless they are intended to cover the operations of troops which shall assault these batteries from the landside.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

"Supposing it was Monday."—In a Dissenting chapel near Barnardcastle, a few Sundays ago, two farmers met. One of them, on his way to the chapel, had noticed a fine calf in his neighbour's field, which circumstance gave rise to the following conversation. Addressing his friend in a tone which he intended for a whisper, but which was loud enough to be heard for several yards round, he said:—"Tommy, supposing it was Monday, what wad ye tak for your calf?" "Why," replied the other, "supposing it was Monday, aw wud tak two pund fifteen." "Supposing it was Monday, aw'l gi' two pund ten?" "Supposing it was Monday, then, ye shall hev't." The bargain was thus concluded, and the calf, we are informed, was duly delivered on the following day.

Brutality on Board American Vessels.—It is gratifying to know that at least one of the tyrants of the quarter-deck has received something like his deserts. One George Dawer, mate of the ship Humming Bird, was convicted yesterday of manslaughter, and sentenced by Justice Smalley, of the United States Circuit Court in this city, for causing the death of a sailor named James Humphreys. It was shown that the deceased, an ordinary seaman, was ill-used by the prisoner before the vessel left her anchorage; that he beat, kicked, and otherwise maltreated the poor fellow, till he became incapable of doing duty; and that, while he was suffering from this ill-usage and unfit for duty, the prisoner compelled him to go aloft on a stormy night, and, while he was there, kicked and struck him, and drove him to descend by the backstays—in the best of weather a dangerous and unusual mode of descent. In getting down he was carried overboard and drowned. For this, which common-sense folk would call murder, the accused has been convicted of manslaughter. His Honour Judge Smalley truly remarked that the abuse and ill-treatment of seamen by their superiors had become a crying evil, which imperatively calls upon the strong arm of the law to interpose for their protection. The evidence showed that the prisoner's case was an aggravated one, and the court sentenced him to three years' imprisonment at Sing Sing, and 300 dollars fine. While we think the punishment wholly disproportionate to the enormity of the crime, we are happy to know that the wrongs of the poor sailor are not wholly unavenged. This is the second officer convicted this term in the same court for a like offence. Let us hope that the good work will go on until the seas are swept of all such inhuman scoundrels.—*New York Tribune.*

The Liverpool Grocers and the Pepper Adulterations.—A number of Liverpool grocers were on Saturday fined each in £25 and costs for selling pepper adulterated with husks of mustard and capsicum seeds.

The "Post Ampt Gazette" of Frankfort states that a man named Sodeur has been condemned at Munich to twelve months' imprisonment for endeavouring to enlist Bavarians for the service of the Pope.

My Bordered Scotch Tweed Trousers, for fifteen shillings, all wool, will be found excellent value; a variety in the Ready-made department. Richard Allen, 28, Lower Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanizing on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable

Sporting.

SKERRIES RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The following are the entries for the Balcunnan Stakes—Sobriety, the Countess, Crabstick, Sunrise, Pompey, Fidget, Canterbert, Hammerlane, The Wren, Kitty in the Lane, Highlander, Blessington, Just in Time, Tom Sayers (late Anticipation), Polly Hopkins.

Entries for the Railway States:—Farmer's Boy, Billy Button, Dart while you're Young, Black Jack, The Baby, Fair Play, Fairy Queen, New Court, The Benicia Boy, Modesty, Golden Plover, Phœnix.

THE LATE WICKLOW RACES.

The stakes were awarded to Billy Button.

GIBRALTAR.

An interesting and imposing spectacle was witnessed at Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 20th ultimo. The Spanish Government having expressed a wish that the body of Vice-Admiral Don Gabriel de Ciscar, who was buried at Gibraltar in 1829, should be removed to Spain, the English Government readily consented to give effect to that wish. Don Gabriel de Ciscar was a vice-admiral in the Spanish navy, and distinguished in that service; he was one of the Spanish Regency in the war of Independence, during which time, and until his death in Gibraltar, he enjoyed the friendship of the Duke of Wellington. The necessary arrangements having been made, the remains of the deceased were removed from the cemetery on the day named to the Spanish corvette Villa de Bilbao, for conveyance to his native land. The procession moved from the cemetery soon after 5 o'clock through a double line of troops from the garrison, extending from the gate of the cemetery to the place of embarcation. The coffin was borne upon an artillery carriage, and was preceded by a military band playing the "Dead March in Saul." Guards of honour were stationed at the gate of the cemetery and at the wharf whence the body was embarked. The ceremony of removal was attended by his Excellency the Governor, the civil and military officers, the senior naval officer on the station, the Spanish vice-consul, commandant of the Spanish lines, officers of the Villa de Bilbao, the foreign consuls, the merchants, and principal inhabitants. Besides those who took part in the ceremony, many thousands assembled to witness it. Minute guns were fired from the Union galleries below Willis's from the time the procession began to move until the coffin was placed on board the Villa de Bilbao, at 6-15 p.m., when the corvette and the saluting battery fired salutes of 13 guns, and the Russian steam-sloop Medved one of 15. The corvette also fired a salute of 64 guns under British colours, and another of 15 under Russian colours, between 9 and 9-30 on the following morning, the fortress returning the compliment with a salute of 21 guns. The Villa de Bilbao fired a gun every half-hour from half-past 9 in the morning until she sailed.

SICILY.

The following protest has been addressed by the Consular body at Messina to General Russo, Commander-in-Chief of the province:—

Messina, April 13.—General—Grave excesses were again perpetrated last night in this town, contrary to the hopes which your assurances had caused us to entertain, with the view of re-establishing peace and confidence, and of bringing back to the town the population, almost all whom have left. Inoffensive persons, even an old man, had fallen victims of an unjustifiable aggression. Foreigners, English and others, have been so grossly illtreated as to tremble for their lives. The entire population of Messina having remained inoffensive and not having committed any act of real rebellion have a right to demand that their repose, their wives and children, shall be respected. And yet terror is greater than ever, and we feel under the necessity, in order to reassure the subjects of the States which we represent, to set forth here the promises you have made. You have been kind enough to declare, on your word of honour, which we have never doubted, that the citadel and the forts shall not fire on the town; that in no case shall soldiers enter houses by force; that the town shall not be troubled in the night by the interminable discharges of musketry and cannon, which for several days past have not allowed the population an instant of repose, and, lastly, that if aggressions should take place at the town gates (they are impossible in the interior of the town) they shall not be responded to by platoon firing and cannonading, but that an attempt shall be made to seize the assailants by means which, from the large force you possess, you can easily employ. Such, general, are the promises you have made to us, and you must permit us to state the fact to you, in order to give them an authentic character. These promises permit us to reassure our own people, and at the same time all the population of the town. We beg you to be kind enough to acknowledge to one of us the receipt of this document.—Accept, &c., (Signatures.)

THE KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Naples on the 21st ult., gives the following translation of a letter from a Sicilian merchant resident in Messina:—

"April 16.—Here (Messina) the city has been in critical circumstances under the barbarous and brutal command of General Russo and of the unbridled soldiery, who did everything to irritate, in order to have an opportunity for sacking the city; acts contrary to the wise and prudent principles of our Sovereign. The conduct of the General has been that of a brute. If the King knew what has taken place, I am sure that he would be severely punished, since to him must be attributed the fault of all that has taken place. I can assure you that not one of the citizens made the slightest seditious cry; no one was seen with arms, not the slightest provocation was given; there was only an assemblage of persons in the Strada Ferdinanda, with the object of hearing the news from Palermo. A patrol fired several rounds to clear the Piazza of the Theatre, sufficient to put the whole city in a state of alarm. On this a general firing was heard; the troops fired in the air, the police on the people, and killed and wounded several. All this happened on the 8th, and from that day up to last Friday (13th) there was every evening a continual firing, both of musketry and cannon, with the sole object of making it appear that there were insurgents—it was a true theatrical exhibition. Meantime, the General wrote to his Government that the city was in full revolt (a pure falsity). On Wednesday (11th) a proclamation of the General threatened sack, fire, and bombardment if any attacked the troops; this did not happen, nor was there the appearance of it. Such an order was communicated to the Consular body. These met together, and, calling on the commander, protested against the order, holding him responsible for all the consequences. On this the General issued another order more assuring; but in the evening and on the following days the same scenes were exhibited. In Messina, which counts 80,000 inhabitants, from Wednesday to Saturday, not more than from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants remained. The remainder emigrated to the country and many to Malta. During this time the soldiers were unbridled; in every corner of the streets there was a sentinel who fired on unarmed and solitary persons. In this way 20 are counted as having fallen victims, among whom was a child 12 years old, and another of eight years. Every effort was made to irritate, in order to have an excuse for sacking. Believe me, that it is only by a miracle that the city has been saved. Here all the Royal establishment are closed; business and payments suspended because the city is abandoned. The streets appear like those of Pompeii. To-day, the 16th, the population are beginning to return. The salvation of the city may be attributed to the Consular body, who inspired the General with fear."

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. M'CLELLAND.

A meeting was held last week, at Seizon Park, near Newtonmountkennedy, the residence of Doctor M'Clelland, for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial, consisting of a massive silver salver and beautifully chased coffee service, from the establishment of Messrs. West.

Among the subscribers present we observed Colonel, the Hon. Mrs., and the Misses and Mr. Tottenham; W. R. La Touche, Esq., High-Sheriff; J. E. Scott, Esq.; the Rev. Charles and Mrs. Abbott; J. F. Nuttall, Esq., J.P.; P. Langley, Esq.; P. Reid, Esq., &c., &c.

Colonel Tottenham, having been voted into the chair, said—I have much pleasure in being entrusted with the task of presenting a testimonial to Dr. M'Clelland; but regret that some one else better able to express the sentiments of the subscribers could not have undertaken the task. It is also a pleasure to see persons of various ranks and various political and religious opinions joining in the common object of testifying their approval of the conduct of a professional gentleman. There is scarcely any profession which requires so many good qualities in the individual to ensure success as that of our worthy friend. He should be a man of gentlemanlike feelings and honourable principles, as well as skilful and well practised in his profession, as he must so frequently become entrusted with family secrets. All here present are fully aware of Dr. M'Clelland's good qualities of head and heart, and bear testimony to their appreciation of them, by providing these pieces of plate, which, on the part of the subscribers, I will now present to you, Doctor M'Clelland, in token of our estimation of your private, as well as of your professional character. I must also express a hope that you will long continue to practise in this district with the same zeal and success.

Dr. M'Clelland having returned thanks, the company then adjourned to the dining-room, where a *recherche* collation awaited them.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s. 6d.; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

Literature.

Faust: a Tragedy. Translated into English Verse from the German of Goethe. By John Galvan, ex-Sch. T.C.D.

The many translations which are extant of this great work, and the variety of opinions entertained of their respective merits, have rendered it a difficult task to select from the bulk that which is the truest and best representation of the original sentiment. As a prose version, no one can hesitate in estimating the recommendations of Mr. Hayward's translation, and, as a metrical rendering of the poem, that of Dr. John Anster stands, unquestionably, at the head of the list. In all these different productions our authors have struck out for themselves some new line of originality, and introduced some peculiar feature which give their several labours an individuality and a distinctive character. Following this order, Mr. Galvan has submitted to the public the latest of the series, but, certainly, not the least in ability. His translation—although, perhaps, in a few instances a little too strictly adhering to the principle upon which the entire is worked out—is one amongst the best and most accurate upon the roll. The beauties and the versification of the original have been preserved in the English with a rigorous exactness, but, at the same time, with all due respect to harmony and expression. The timidity and want of confidence which are too frequently the characteristics of translations seem to have been completely mastered by the talented author of the present edition. Many passages are full of originality and boldness. The *Chor der Engel, Christ ist erstanden*, carries with it the fine climax—which is all the meaning of the German—with great force and effect. In this respect, when dealing with these verses, most other translators have failed, and their ill-success may be attributed to their overlooking what Mr. Galvan has carefully retained—namely, the double rhymes in the original. Miss Swanwick has hitherto made the best attempt. Talbot himself speaks in his preface, and acknowledges his discarding these double rhymes. It certainly facilitated the task of translation, but considerably detracted from the general merit. In the present work, the author has, in a measure, an advantage over his predecessors, by being able to study their shortcomings, and avoid the tracks they have followed and failed in. In his scene before the gate, *Burgen mit hohen*, he is particularly felicitous, and in his rendering of the exquisite second scene in Faust's study, *Auch Wenn in unsrer engen zelle*—Göethe's favourite metre—he has embodied all the classical finish and poetic feeling of his author. He has also done justice to the passage so well known in connection with Shelley's version of it—the song of the spirits, *Schwindet ihr dunkeln*. We make allusion to these particular points, as there are many in every book, particularly of poetry, the *tenui deducta poemata filo*, which escape the general reader's notice. We may mention one more instance, which recommends itself from the strange quaintness preserved through the translation. We allude to the famous scene in the witch's kitchen, which Beethoven has made familiar to many by his happy union of its words with music. This, and many others, draw out the characteristics of the German language with remarkable effect, and give quite a new feature to the translation of Faust. The book is one of great merit, and we shall hail with pleasure any further efforts of its author, in a field where he cannot be said to have laboured in vain or without fruits.

Lays of Love. By Mary M'Dermot. Dublin: M'Glashan and Gill.

This pretty volume contains a collection of miscellaneous poems by the author of "Early Dreams," a work which obtained a wide circulation. Many of the pieces are intended to be set to music, and as the authoress is a musician as well as a poetess, the verses are well fitted to be wedded to music. One of the pieces "Zenora," is of a more aspiring cast, and proves the ability of the authoress to undertake a continuous practical composition. Many of the minor pieces possess singular beauty.

Two Songs, "Oh, ask me not with thee to roam," and "Come to me o'er the far blue sea," by Mary M'Dermott. Dublin: Russell, Westmoreland-street.

The first of these songs is a flowing ballad in two sharps, which, from its simplicity and grace, will be a favourite with the younger members of a family, for whose use so few songs are composed. The second is a serenade in B flat. It is original in the melody, and the accompaniment is not so overwrought as to drown the melody. The words of both songs are very pleasing.

The Continuation of Hume and Smollett's England, down to the year 1859. By Edward H. Nolan, Ph.D. London: George Virtue.

This is one of the sound and useful works published by the well known, and enterprising firm of George Virtue. The work is beautifully printed, on fine paper. The editor is one well known in the literary world. He has written with a severe impartiality, sparing neither the Whigs or Tories, where in his judgment they have gone astray. Lords Lyndhurst and Stanley are his favourites, in their respective spheres, among the leading politicians of the day. We have read over some numbers of the work, and bear willing testimony to the care and accuracy with which it has been compiled.

THE CORPORATION.

A special meeting of this body was held yesterday, the hour appointed being one o'clock, but a house did not assemble until a quarter to two o'clock—

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair.

Members present:—Aldermen Moylan, J.P.; Atkinson, Campbell, J.P.; D'Arcy, D.L.; Hudson, Curran. Councillors Robert Garde Durdin, Martin (Trinity Ward); Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward); Tracey, Whelan, Draper, O'Brien (Robert), French, Plunkett, Codd, J.P.; Jameson, J.P.; Joseph, Kelch, M'Cann, Scally, Keating, Dunne, J.P.; Ryan, Vance, J.P.; M'Swiney, O'Neill, Tagert, Redmond, Bonsall, Lalor, Chambers, M'Vey, Garvacan, Wharton, Price, J.P.

Mr. Martin (of Fitzwilliam Ward) said he wished to take that opportunity, before the business commenced, of stating that it would be very convenient to the Council if some regulation were made in regard to adjournment when a sufficient number of members to carry on business did not attend. On that day they had to wait nearly an hour, and he considered that a very hard thing on those gentlemen who did attend at the appointed hour. When Alderman Reynolds was Lord Mayor, he made it a rule to adjourn at half-past one, and when Alderman Boyce filled the same position he adopted the same plan, which had the effect of making the members attend regularly. He would therefore suggest that his lordship should pursue the same course.

His Lordship said he quite concurred in the remarks of Mr. Martin, and so far as he was concerned he would be most happy to carry out such a regulation. It was certainly too bad that gentlemen should be detained as now waiting until a house could be collected. There was a certain class of members who attended regularly, but there was another class whose attendance was quite uncertain; so that, if it was the wish of the Council, he would make it a rule to adjourn at half-past one in future, if the requisite number did not attend by that time. (Hear, hear.) After some further observations on the subject it was agreed that this rule should be adopted.

The first business was to consider the report of Committee No. 1, in relation to the appointment of Inspector of Gas Meters under provisions of "Sale of Gas Act," and which was presented for first reading. The report recommended the appointment of an Inspector at a salary of £100 a year.

Mr. Martin (of Trinity Ward) said that, on the last day of meeting, the report had been sent back to the committee to ascertain the qualifications of the officer, and his salary. On the last day, too, it had been suggested by some members that two inspectors should be appointed. The report of the committee now, however, recommended that there should be only one inspector, that his salary should be £100 per year, and that he should be a practical man. What he now had to ask was, to advertise for a competent person to fill the office.

His Lordship suggested that in the first instance, the report should be confirmed.

Mr. Joseph then moved the confirmation of the report. The committee had given the matter their best consideration, and they were almost unanimous that the salary of the officer should be £100 a year.

Mr. Martin (Trinity Ward) seconded the adoption of the report.

Mr. Scally said that the salary named would be a very small one—too small for so important an office as that in question. He would say that the salary ought to be £150 or £200 a year.

Mr. Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward) said he quite agreed with Mr. Scally, that £100 a year was too small a salary. In his opinion, however, it would be better to have two officers than one, for any officer that might be appointed would, to a great degree, be inexperienced. The business of stamping and examining the meters was altogether a new one in this country. If one man were appointed he might adopt an erroneous method, whereas, if there were two persons, the one would act as a check upon the other. But in case the Council were resolved upon having but one inspector, they could not expect to get a proper person at a lower salary than £150 a year. The office was a very important and responsible one. They should recollect that this man was to stand between the gas companies and the citizens, and to ascertain whether the companies were dealing fairly with the public or not. He considered it very bad policy to pay an officer a low salary in whom trust and confidence should be reposed. If any member agreed with him as to the propriety of having two inspectors, he was ready to support him, but, if not, he would support Mr. Scally's proposal.

Mr. Scally—Well, then, I move an amendment, to the effect that one inspector be appointed, at a salary of £150 a year.

Mr. Codd said that both Mr. Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward) and Mr. Scally had taken erroneous views of this matter. Mr. Martin, for instance, objected to the salary of £100 being too low, and yet he was in favour of having two inspectors appointed, each having that salary; and, although he had a great respect for Mr. Scally's opinion, he thought he was quite wrong also. The person appointed as inspector should be a practical man, and capable of testing meters. He should be a man of mechanical knowledge, and also one whose character was such that he would be above temptation or suspicion of fraud. He then submitted that the least salary that could be offered to such a man—for he should be an educated man—would be £200 a year, and he was convinced that they could not get a suitable person for less. He also believed that the charges allowed under the act would amply afford that salary.

Mr. Scally said he had the same impression as Mr. Codd upon the matter, and that he did not mention the sum of £200, because he thought it would not be favourably entertained by the Council; however, he would now alter his amendment, and substitute £200 for £150.

Mr. Codd then seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jeremiah Dunne said he would support Mr. Scally's original proposition, if one officer only were to be appointed; if that, however, were not acceded to, he would advocate the appointment of two officers.

Mr. Martin (Trinity Ward) supported the recommendation of the committee, and opposed the amendment. He said they should be very cautious how they acted. They were empowered by the act to change the salary of the inspector in case they found it too small. But if they began with a salary of £200, they would have applications from astronomers, chemists, and other wonderful personages, who, notwithstanding their scientific profundity, would know no more about testing meters than he knew about repairing a chronometer. The fact was, they wanted a good experienced mechanical man to do their work, and for such a man £100 a year was quite sufficient remuneration. They wanted a man who could tell whether a metre was defective or not, and how it was to be repaired, but they did not want a man to lecture them upon the component parts of gas or the like. Were they to appoint merely a scientific man, they would have very soon to appoint a subordinate to do his business. While this matter was before the committee they obtained all the information they required about it from Mr. Saunders and Mr. Stephens, and they were informed by those gentlemen that one man could test a meter every quarter of an hour. Now supposing that to be the case, and that this man worked only six hours a day, the entire number of meters in the city—viz., 13,000—could be examined by him in 3 years, although by the act they had got ten years for that purpose. But the fees which they could get would not average more than one shilling each, which, for the entire number, would amount to £650. Now, if they collected that sum in the three years, there would be very little for this man to do during the remainder of the ten years, and the only fees they would then get would be on the meters which were out of order, and taken back by the gas companies. From that source they might obtain some 40s. a week, or £100 a year, but not more. Taking all these circumstances into account, he would ask why should they pay an inspector £200 a year, when they could get a competent man to do his business for £100 a year? Moreover, such a man could be above suspicion of fraud. It was not always those who were paid high salaries or who held high social position that were free from suspicion. Look at the case of Pullinger and the Count in Austria, whose frauds were detected the other day. They had just as good a chance of having the duties of the office properly performed by selecting an humble man, as if they selected one out of the ranks of the aristocracy. With these observations he hoped they would carry out the recommendation of the report, and not adopt the amendment.

Mr. Kelch concurred with Mr. Martin. They were not required to give any such salary as that proposed in the amendment. He considered a £100 year very fair remuneration for the duties to be performed by this officer.

Mr. Redmond differed altogether from the supporters of the resolution. The office of inspector was much more important, and required a different sort of man from what was commonly supposed. The duty of an inspector was not confined to the testing of meters; he would be also called on to settle disputed points between the citizens and gas companies. He did not think that they could get a competent person for less than £200 a year.

Mr. Jamieson said he had heard nothing to alter the opinion which he had already formed upon the question. He thought it would be much more judicious to begin with the smaller salary than with the larger one, especially when they did not know whether they would have the means to pay the latter. He would therefore support the recommendation of the report.

Mr. Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward) said it appeared to him that there could not be a doubt, after what he had heard, of the wisdom of supporting the amendment, except, indeed, they were to adopt the principle, that the views of a committee should be supported, whether they were right or wrong. As for his part, he was always prepared to vote against a committee if he thought they were mistaken. If they were to do otherwise, they would simply be advocating their functions. He believed, according to the computation already given, that the Corporation would have sufficient means to pay the salary of £200 a year. He did not, of course, advocate the paying of an extravagant salary, but he would advocate paying such a salary as a first-class mechanic would get, and as a first-class institution should pay. Every one knew that an engineer connected with a railway or gas company would get £200 a year. Why, then, should they hesitate about giving such a salary to their inspector?

Mr. Joseph said his private opinion was, that £150 would be a sufficient salary, and he knew instances of men having charge of branch gas companies in the South of Ireland who had not more.

Mr. Bonsall said he thought the best course would be to appoint a chief inspector during pleasure, and a practical man to assist him, and with that view he would suggest that they should give a small increase to the salary of Mr. Wright, their present lamp inspector, and appoint some practical working man to act under him. Some further discussion took place upon the question, when a division was taken upon the amendment, which resulted in 14 for and 12 against it.

Some conversation then arose as to the day on which the election of the inspector should take place, when Friday, the 11th May, was appointed for that purpose.

The report of Committee No. 2, on the application of Mr. Gavin for repayment of sums expended by him in the production of the "fire plug," was next taken up for confirmation. It appeared from the report that the total amount now claimed by Mr. Gavin was £195 17s. 6d.

Mr. Scally, chairman of the committee, moved the adoption of the report. They did not make any specific recommendation in it, but merely laid before the Council all the information which they could obtain upon the subject. He believed, however, it was the general opinion of the committee that Mr. Gavin should be repaid the sums of money expended by him, or for which he was still accountable. On examining the matter, they found that several of his bills were still unpaid, and that he had to pay interest upon them. The committee were also confirmed in the opinion by the statement of Mr. O'Connell, who said that were Mr. Gavin not a member of the Corporation, he would be entitled to a large sum of money for the adoption of his invention.

Mr. Kelch seconded the adoption of the report.

Mr. Tracey opposed it. He thought that the claims of Mr. Gavin on the citizens were amply repaid by appointing him to his present situation of Inspector of City Prisons, at a salary of £300 a year.

Alderman Hudson said, in his opinion, there could not be a more illegal application of the public money than that which was now proposed. No man, while a member of the Corporation, could expend a portion of the public money for his own benefit, or expend his own money with the expectation of being afterwards repaid by the public. If Mr. Gavin had originally came before the Corporation as the owner of a useful invention, and, as such, requested the Corporation to aid him in carrying it out, he might have been so assisted, but that was not the case. He took out the patent for his invention in the usual way, had it registered, and, of course, it then became his private property. His present claim could not possibly be sustained, because the whole facts of the case showed that what he had done was for his own sole benefit, and not for the advantage of the public, though, of course, the invention was of public utility.

A long discussion followed, in which Alderman Curran, Mr. Codd, Mr. Martin (of Fitzwilliam Ward), and others took part, after which a division took place, when there were 8 votes for, and 19 against, the adoption of the report.

The Council then adjourned.

Youths' Club and Institute.—A very admirable institution has been established at the Adelaide-rooms, London, within the last few months—a kind of half-club, half-school, for the instruction and amusement of working lads between the ages of 14 and 19, who are employed in offices, warehouses, and shops, and whose needs, as a class, are not fully met by any of the many educational establishments now in existence. The mechanics' and young men's associations do not, as a rule, have much attraction for lads of this age, while the ordinary night school also often fails to keep any large number of them together. In fact, the lads not unnaturally look for amusement as well as instruction, and after their long hours of toil they are to the full as much in need of the one as the other. This newly-established institute endeavours with success to supply both these wants, and while affording them all the reading and instruction of an evening school, it gives each member the no less needful opportunity of friendly intercourse with a number of well-conducted lads of his own age. The room in which they all meet is well warmed and cheerful, and amply supplied with periodicals, chess, draughts, dominoes, &c. Part of each evening is passed in such games, the remainder in vocal and instrumental concerts, writing and arithmetic, singing, and Scripture history on alternate evenings during the week. The club, if we may so term it, has only been open 10 weeks or so, and in that time more than 350 lads have applied for admission, though for want of space it has not been possible to enrol more than 140 members. These, however, have shown themselves so diligent and pleased in the use of the advantages which the institute affords as to leave no doubt of the complete success of the undertaking. As a matter of course, much of the expenses of the club are met by voluntary contributions, as the lads' subscriptions, including the use of the rooms and all the branches of instruction, is only 6d. a week. Last Friday night all the boys were mustered to receive their prizes of books from the hands of the Bishop of Chichester, who, with several ladies and gentlemen, visited the school, and seemed greatly pleased by its whole system and arrangement.

The "Milan Gazette" of last Thursday contains the following notice:—Volunteers wishing to leave for Sicily can apply at the office of this journal."

The flight of a Paris stockbroker, leaving a deficiency of £120,000, is announced.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—Yesterday.
(Before the Lord Chancellor.)
In re M'Clintock, a minor.

The Lord Chancellor delivered judgment in this case, which was before him on Saturday last. He said it was an application to affirm the report of the Master, approving of the marriage of the minor, Mr. M'Clintock, who had attained the age of 20. He had great difficulty in determining whether the Act of Parliament, 18 and 19 Victoria, chapter 43, under which the application was made, extended to this country. He would be sorry to take a step which might place the parties in a position of great embarrassment, if the marriage took place, and if the young man died before attaining his majority, and after coming of age, if he did not execute a disentailing deed. Serious and complicated litigation would be likely to follow. He was most anxious to set the matter right if he possibly could, and with that view he would write to the Lord Chancellor of England, to ascertain his opinion as to the application of the act, and if his opinion was that it did give the Irish courts the necessary power to act in such a case as it did to the English Courts of Chancery and Exchequer, he would suggest to him and the Attorney-General the propriety of bringing in a short act to extend its provisions to Ireland, in proper language, as manifestly its operation was intended to be general. The matter should, therefore, stand in abeyance for the present. He had no objection, however, in consequence of what he had heard from Master Brooke, to make a formal order approving of the marriage, if it could be legally celebrated.

COURT OF APPEAL IN CHANCERY.
(Before the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justice of Appeal.)
Radcliffe v. Orme, and Orme v. Fetherstone H.

The petition of appeal in this case was opened by Mr Serjeant Lawson, Q.C. The prayer of the petition, as stated by the learned counsel, was that two mortgages of March 1st, 1837, and June 17th, 1843, might be declared fraudulent and void as against the petitioner, and be set aside so far as they gave priority over petitioner's jointure; that two consents of the same date as the mortgages, and the orders made thereon, directing payment of interest on these mortgages by the receiver in priority of the jointure be set aside, and that it be declared that the respondent was not entitled to priority in respect of his mortgages; and, further, that the decree bearing date the 6th of February, 1850, might be reviewed and reversed so far as the same declared and gave priority to the plaintiff over the petitioner's jointure, and that the cause of Radcliffe v. Orme accordingly be re-heard, if necessary, for that purpose, and that it be declared that the jointure of the petitioner was well charged on the estates, the subject matter of the suit, in priority of the mortgage debts, notwithstanding the conveyance of the 30th of April, 1852; and that an account might be taken of the sum due to the petitioner for the arrears of her jointure of £500, and that the sum so found due to her be raised by a sale of the estates, or of a sufficient part thereof; that the sale made to Godfrey Fetherstone in the Incumbered Estates Court, and the conveyance to him of the 30th of April, 1852, be set aside and that he be declared a trustee for petitioner, and that an account be taken before one of the Masters of the sums received by Godfrey Fetherstone on foot of the rents and profits of the estates since he became purchaser, and of the portions of the purchase money paid into court by him, and that a balance be struck on foot thereof, after all just credits and allowances. It appeared that the petitioner on whose application the present appeal was instituted was the widow of Major Thomas Orme, deceased, to whom she was married in 1814. The plaintiff in the court below, Mr. Joseph Ormsby Radcliffe, filed his bill on the 13th of March, 1848, stating that the defendant, William H. Orme, the son of Major Orme, had executed to him the deeds of mortgage bearing date, respectively, 1st March, 1837, and 17th of June, 1843, of the several estates mentioned in the will; the first to secure the sum of £6,400 with interest, and the second to secure a further sum of £3,484, and certain charges for younger children of the petitioner, which were assigned to Radcliffe, and in both of which mortgages the petitioner alleged she had been induced to join as an executing party, so as to give priority to them over her jointure of £500, to which she became entitled for life in 1825 under her marriage settlement. Petitioner and Mr. H. Orme appeared in this suit, and filed their answers on the 20th of June, 1849, admitting all the material statements in the bill, under the belief that the plaintiff was the real lender of these sums, and in ignorance of the fact that Mr. Radcliffe had never lent any part of them, and that Mr. Godfrey Fetherstone, the solicitor in the cause, was the real lender, which she subsequently discovered, and that the mortgage for £6,400 gave priority to that principal sum, although the purport, she alleged, of her consent was confined to giving priority only as to the interest on that sum. The cause came before the Lord Chancellor of the day, on the 6th of February, 1850, when a decretal order was made, in the drawing up of which the petitioner alleged that the plaintiff, or Mr. Fetherstone, or the solicitor on record for the plaintiff in that suit, caused to be introduced a declaration that the plaintiff, in respect of his mortgages, was entitled to priority over the jointure, a declaration which petitioner now submitted was contrary to the ordinary practice of the court to have inserted in a decree to an account in an ordinary for closure suit, and the more especially as no question was raised in the pleadings disputing such priority. A report was made pursuant to this order, and the plaintiff, or, as she alleged, Mr. Fetherstone, in his name, petitioned the Incumbered Estates Court for a sale of the estates comprised in that decretal order. Upon this petition an order was made for the sale of the estates on the 23rd April, 1850, which estates are situate in the county Mayo, and consisted of 5,064 acres, valued, by the ordnance survey, at the yearly sum of £1,385, and, according to the poor law valuation, at £991; but, according to the printed rental presented to the Incumbered Estates Court, at £865 per annum. They were sold to one Canter Lisey, in trust for Mr. G. Fetherstone, whose clerk he was, for £8,800, the estate, it was alleged, being now worth £30,000. The petition stated that, in order to obtain a provisional credit for the purchase money, Mr. Fetherstone, on the 26th of April, 1852, filed an affidavit, whereby he disclosed that Mr. Radcliffe was his trustee as to the entire sum secured by the mortgages. The petitioner heard nothing of this affidavit until 1855; and, by another affidavit, filed in December, 1859, she ascertained, for the first time, that Mr. Fetherstone was the sole and real lender, and that the plaintiff, Radcliffe, had never any personal or pecuniary interest in any of the charges affecting the estates. She further stated, that when these mortgages were obtained Mr. Fetherstone was her confidential solicitor, and she alleged, by his concealment of the facts of the case, and the influence he exercised over her in that capacity, he induced her to join therein. The petitioner filed her cause petition on the 24th December, 1859, to review and reverse the decretal order as against Godfrey Fetherston, Joseph Radcliffe, and William H. Orme. Neither of the two latter appeared or filed affidavits, but William H. filed an affidavit on the 24th February, 1860, by way of answer to the cause petition, in which he stated that he acted as solicitor for the petitioner, in the suit of Orme v. Orme and others, but said that he used the name of John Galloway, with his consent, as the nominal solicitor on record. He admitted, also, that in both of the mortgage transactions he was the sole lender; that the mortgages were executed to J. O. Radcliffe as his secret trustee, and that he had no interest therein. As to the mortgage of 1837, he stated that in the inception of that transaction the treaty for the loan was with Mr. Radcliffe and the trustees of his marriage settlement; and that, pending this treaty, he, by letter to the petitioner, who was then residing at Cheltenham, dated 3rd Sept., 1836, he stated, among other matters "I have, after some difficulty, provided a gentleman, the trustees of whose marriage settlement are willing, on my assurance, to lend that sum at 5 per cent., not to be called in for a long term of years, on getting a mortgage from your son, provided that you consent to give the interest on that loan priority over your jointure, so as to ensure its punctual payment, or otherwise the money would be immediately called in, and the interest raised to 6 per cent." He then proceeded in this letter to show that the petitioner, by postponing the payment of her annuity, could not incur the risk of a loss of more than £61 10s. 9d. yearly; and concluded by stating—"I hope you will understand all this, as, if so, I am sure you will not hesitate to comply with what will be so manifestly for your advantage, and I hope you know me well enough to believe that I would not urge it if not right. Besides all this, Mrs. Anne Orme cannot last much longer, and the fall in of her jointure will pay up the arrears of yours, and afford your son help in pursuing his honourable course." Under these circumstances, Mr. Fetherstone stated that he obtained the petitioner's consent as applied for—that the title was approved of by counsel, but that owing to some recognisances which, upon investigation, he discovered to be outstanding against the estates, and which imposed a difficulty in the way of the original negociation for the loan, he made the loan himself, but had the mortgage executed to Radcliffe, as his trustee; that he obtained the petitioner's consent *bona fide*, when he supposed the loan would have been made by the trustees of Radcliffe, and that, therefore, the petitioner had no ground of complaint because he afterwards substituted himself for the trustees. The answer of the respondent went on further to dispute the allegations in the petition, and contended that they were not substantiated, and submitted that as the declaration sought to be varied was in conformity with the pleadings and proofs in the case, and the rights and liabilities of the parties, and that as ten years had elapsed since the decree was made, and as same had been acted on in the Incumbered Estates' Court, the petition should be dismissed.

A supplemental petition was filed in reply to this answer.

Mr. Serjeant Lawson had not concluded his statement when the court rose.

Counsel for the petitioner—Mr. Serjeant Lawson, Q.C.; Mr. Brewster, Q.C.; and Mr. Smith.

For the respondent—The Attorney-General, Mr. Warren, Q.C.; Mr. Sullivan, Q.C.; and Mr. Exham.

ROLLS COURT.—Yesterday.

The Master of the Rolls took his seat on the bench at his usual hour, 11 o'clock, and proceeded with the hearing of causes in the list. Nothing of public interest, or involving any questions of moment, came before his honour during the day. His lordship, having disposed of his list, rose early.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Yesterday.
(Before the Full Court.)
Sittings in Banco.
Butler v. Archer.

The Court delivered judgment in this case. The action had been brought by the plaintiff as assignee of a certain rent charge against the defendant as grantee of the fee of the lands of of Garronball, out of which the rent charge was payable. It appeared that a Mr. Robert Graham, in the month of April, 1852, granted to the defendant the lands and premises in question, to be held by him for ever, subject to and paying thereout a fee farm rent of £83 5s. per annum. The property of Graham was sold in the Landed Estates Court in June last, and the plaintiff became the purchaser of the perpetual rent charge. The defendant not having paid the rent charge one half-year in 1859, the present action was accordingly taken to recover the amount. The defendant, admitting the title of the plaintiff as assignee of the rent charge, pleaded, in defence of the action, that he (defendant) covenanted and agreed with Graham, his heirs and assigns, that he would allow out of the rent reserved the price of slates and timber, to be used in the erection of a substantial dwelling-house and entrance lodge, and he averred that he had applied the amount of the half-year's rent to this purpose. To this defence the plaintiff demurred. He did not deny that the defendant had so applied the amount of the half-year's rent, but contended that in point of law he was not entitled to make the deduction, as the covenant on which he relied was personal and collateral, and binding only on the grantor.

The Court were divided in opinion. Mr. Justice O'Brien and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald were of opinion the demurrer should be overruled, the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hayes *contra*. In order to allow the case to be brought before the Court of Error, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, as junior judge, formally withdrew his judgment, and the demurrer was allowed.

The Kidnapping Case.

In the matter of Sherwoods, infants.

The individual named John O'Connor, against whom the attachment had been issued, still remains in custody, being unable to procure satisfactory bail. He is each day brought before the court, where he remains till its rising, in custody of one of the officers of the Marshalsea.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Yesterday.
(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, the Hon. Mr. Baron Fitzgerald, and the Hon. Mr. Baron Hughes.)
O'Donnell v. Reilly.

Mr. Michael Morris, on behalf of the plaintiff in this case, moved the court that the defence filed be set aside as being a sham defence, palpably false and filed for the purpose of delay, and to embarrass the plaintiff, and that he (plaintiff) might be at liberty to mark judgment, notwithstanding the filing of that defence. The action is brought to recover the amount of a promissory note, of which the defendant, who is a marksman, is alleged to have been the drawer. The defendant traversed the making of the note. Counsel moved on the affidavit of a Mr. Pierce, who stated that he had been present on the 9th of April, 1858, in the office of Mr. R. L. Kane, the defendant's solicitor, when the promissory note, which was the subject matter of the action was drawn by Mr. Kane, and thereupon, the defendant set his mark in presence both of Pierce and Kane, who first duly read it to him (defendant), and certified to having so read it, by making a memorandum to that effect upon the face of the document. A similar memorandum was written by Mr. Pierce at the time. A Mr. M'Keon also deposed that the note was given to him by the defendant for a debt justly due; and, after the said note became due, he received from the defendant a letter, written in his name, by Mr. Kane, his attorney, apologising for non-payment of it, and promising to pay it in November; he also received another letter from Mr. Kane on the 7th of November, 1859, admitting the note to have been made by the defendant, and stating that, if he had the means, he would pay it at once. The defendant had, also, come frequently to request time from Mr. M'Keon, and obtained such indulgence, but he (defendant) had never—except in the defence objected to—insinuated or asserted that the note was not made by him, and Mr. M'Keon asserted that, in fact, the defence so averring was wholly false, to the knowledge of the attorney for the defendant and of the defendant himself, and was filed solely for the purpose of embarrassing and delaying the plaintiff from recovering his just rights. (Mr. Morris cited several cases in support of the legality of his application.)

Mr. William Sidney opposed the motion, on the ground that it was not within the power of the court to assume the truth or falsehood of pleadings on affidavit.

The Court was of opinion the application should not be granted, holding that as there was but one plea on which a single issue was raised, they had not any jurisdiction to truth or falsehood on affidavit, either under the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act, or at common low. Plaintiff's costs should be costs in the cause; defendant, in an event, to have his costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Yesterday.

The Chief Justice, and Justices Keogh and Christian, sat at eleven o'clock. Their lordships were engaged, the greater part of the day in hearing the case of M'Kenna v. Graham, which was an application on the part of the plaintiff for a new trial. The case is one of long standing, and has been frequently before the court. The question in dispute was whether a bill for £500, passed to a man named Rue to the defendant, and endorsed by him to the bank, was a bill for value, or only an accommodation acceptance. Their lordships refused a new trial, the defendant to pay the costs of the motion.

Police Intelligence.

Head-Office—Yesterday.

Patrick Shannahan, a ticket-of-leave man, was brought up by Acting-Inspector Kavanagh, charged with having his licence revoked by order of her Majesty. It appeared that this man was convicted at the June Sessions of Dungarvan, and sentenced to 10 years' transportation. He obtained his ticket-of-leave, however, on the 11th of August, 1858, but on the 1st April he was convicted at Belfast, of larceny, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment; whereupon a warrant was issued against him, and placed in Acting-Inspector Kavanagh's hands, by whom he was arrested.—He was committed to Mountjoy Prison, to finish the remainder of the term for which he was originally sentenced.

Harrison Barnham, of Hartlepool, who was remanded on a charge of embezzlement, was yesterday identified by an English policeman, and remitted to England upon a warrant.

Capel Street Office—Yesterday.

Ellen Byrne was charged with committing a violent assault upon a woman named Julia Sexton, in a public-house on Ellis-quay on Sunday night, by striking her on the head with a quart. The woman was so much injured that she was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where she still remains.—The prisoner was remanded.

Margaret Leahy was brought up in custody of Police-constable 30 C, charged with the unlawful possession of £2 13s. 6d., and a quantity of ribbons. The constable met the prisoner in Moore-street, and seeing the ribbons with her, inquired how she came by them, when she could not give any satisfactory answer.—She was remanded.

John M'Gann and Mary Reilly were charged by Anne Gleeson with stealing a shawl and cape, on Saturday evening. The prisoners went to complainant's rooms to lodge, and committed the offence.—The prisoners were remanded.

Michael Morris, a butcher's boy, was charged by Jane Kennedy with committing a violent and dangerous assault on James Grummell, in Buckingham-place, on Saturday. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner attempted to kill Grummell's dog, when the latter asked him why he did so, whereupon the prisoner raised a tub which he held in his hand, and struck him with the edge of it on the head, inflicting a very severe wound. The man was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where he now remains. The doctor who attended him gave a certificate, stating that erysipelas had set in, and that the man's life was in danger.—The prisoner was remanded.

CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SLAVE SHIP.

The following is an extract of a letter dated from her Majesty's ship Pluto, at sea, Nov. 30th, 1859:—"We left Mayoba on Friday last, and stood out for a cruise. We are now about 200 miles off the land, and yesterday and the day before we chased a Yankee brigantine but without success. This morning, however, we captured the noble Orion, with 888 slaves on board. Only fancy, after the Yankees have sent her to New York, and she has been let go, and now the Yankees have taken her into Congo and detained her, and the Triton had her in tow, that we should take her with very little trouble. It was a glorious sight; I never shall forget it. We saw her at daylight about eight or ten miles off, and steamed after her, coming up to her in about half an hour. Well, we did not hoist our colours till we were close to her, and then she sent up the stars and stripes. Then we steamed round her, and our captain hailed to know what ship it was, and the fellow sung out Orion, and that he was going to New York; and our captain said he would board her, and as he was stepping out of the boat to go on board they pulled down their colours, tore them in half, and hove them overboard. Our men then gave three cheers, which were answered by the liberated slaves in a manner that we shall all remember as long as we live. She is a splendid prize. This is a great loss to the slavedealers, as they feel the loss of slaves more than ships, and this makes 2,080 taken in less than two months." From previous letters it appears that the Orion was captured in April last by her Majesty's steamer Triton; she then nailed the American flag to her mast and refused to surrender, but was afterwards taken possession of by the American cruisers, and conveyed to New York.

LORD MACAULAY.

The following letter was addressed to the Editor of the *Freeman's Journal*:—

Dublin Athenæum, D'Olier-street, 30th April.

My dear Sir,—I cannot well express with what pleasure I enclose the following letter from the late lamented and eminent historian, Lord Macaulay, which I received yesterday from a valued member of this institution, to whom it was addressed, exactly five days before his lordship expired; consequently, it is quite possible it was his last signature. He pays a graceful and valuable testimony to the excellence of our library.—Believe me, dear sir, your faithful servant,

C. M. Ormsby.

Holly Lodge, December 24th, 1859.

Sir,—I am greatly obliged to you for the catalogue of the Dublin Library, and sorry that indisposition compels me to borrow the hand of a friend for the purpose of expressing my gratitude. The collection is a very rich one, but I doubt whether it contains anything that is not to be found in the British Museum.—I have the honour to be, sir, your faithful servant,

Macaulay.

To the Rev. H—— H——, Dublin.

P.S.—Although the letter is written by a "borrowed hand," the signature is genuine.

C. M. O.

The Weather in Cork.—A most welcome change took place in the weather on Saturday. During the early part of the day heavy clouds were gathering overhead, giving promise of that rain which for many weeks past had been so ardently desired. About two o'clock large drops began to fall. These were soon succeeded by heavy rain, which continued falling uninterruptedly for the remainder of the day. The advantage likely to result to vegetation from this will be immense. Even on Saturday evening the change was perceptible. Fields and gardens which for weeks had been parched up by the long sustained drought and cutting easterly wind, presenting to the eye nothing but barren expanse of red earth, looked fresh and green—to use the expressive language of a horticultural friend on Saturday evening, "You could actually see the plants growing." The want of grass during the past month was so severely felt and the destruction of cattle by starvation owing to the scarcity of fodder has been so great that any change likely to bring forth a supply of food is no slight matter for congratulation just now. It was lamentable to pass by the barren fields and see the animals abortively attempting to pick a mouthful from the burnt-up herbage, and to know that as long as the clouds retained their moisture there was little hope of relief for them. Now, however, that the welcome aid has come we may hope for a speedy termination to such sights and to the painful accounts of cattle-suffering we have been chronicling for the past few weeks.—"Cork Constitution."

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHINESE WAR.

The "Times" says, that some of the best-informed Europeans in China state they have no hope that the Imperial Government will consent to an adjustment until they are compelled by force. It is added, also, that the Chinese are understood to have built 14 miles of fortification, and that there are 200,000 men under arms to dispute the passage of the allied forces to Pekin.

THE INDIGO RIOTS.

The "Times" says, that private letters from Calcutta by the last mail indicate that the disturbances in the Indigo district were increasing, and that although the law which it was intended immediately to introduce, constituting the non-fulfilment of contracts a criminal offence, might prove efficient for the moment, it would, perhaps, from its being contrary to the entire spirit of British jurisprudence, ultimately lead to wide-spread discontent.

SICILY—GARIBALDI.

The "Post's" Paris correspondent telegraphs that he had heard last night that Garibaldi and his staff had set out for Sicily.

AMERICA.

New York, April 19.—The steamship Arago, from Southampton, arrived yesterday.

The stock market is active, and rates have generally improved. The tone of the cotton market is dull; the sales of the last three days amount to 4,000 bales, and middling uplands are quoted 10 to 11¼c. Breadstuffs—There is little doing, but prices are well maintained. Provisions are also firm, but lard is without change.

New Orleans, April 18.—The market for cotton is more active to-day. The sales come up to 15,500 bales. The sales of the last two days amount to 21,000 bales, and the sales of last three days to 29,000 bales. The receipts of the same period last week amounted to 14,000 bales.

UNITED STATES.

Liverpool Monday Morning.—The Royal Mail ship Niagara, which touched at Queenstown yesterday morning, has arrived here.

The specie in the New York Banks had increased over 1,000,000 dols. During the week loans had diminished 700,000 dols.

BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAILS.

Lisbon, April 30.—The Royal Mail ship Magdalena has arrived here with the Brazil and River Plate mails. She will leave this morning for Southampton with 154 passengers, and £27,100 in specie.

THE REFORM BILL.

It stops everything else, and does not move itself; it is a completely legislative block.

The *Times* says it believes the Bill will be withdrawn, and that it has long been determined that it should not pass. The House of Commons is inclined to commit suicide. It has a right to consider it has a long life before it. It does not want to be cut up and boiled in the bubbling pot of a general election, in order to be rejuvenated.

The *Times* suggests a compromise; something that would slip easily through both Houses. The Whigs have promised Mr. Bright to jump into that quart bottle, but now that he is not in a condition to be very truculent, they had better compromise by performing some more possible trial, and declare publicly that so small an alteration will not require a dissolution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The French Commercial Reform Association is urging on the Chambers of Commerce the necessity of avoiding delay in carrying into effect the Commercial Treaty with England, as the effect is to restrict commercial operations, and consequently paralyse, consumption and labour.

The "Moniteur Industriel," the organ of the protectionists, warns the Chambers of Commerce throughout France against what it terms the manœuvres of the English Commercial Chambers respecting the rates of duty on English imports.

The usual weekly reports state that the commercial crisis in France is not likely to cease till the determination with respect to the customs tariff will be fully understood.

The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending April 21st, showed an increase of £35,540 over the corresponding week last year.

Some of the shipwrights discharged from Woolwich Dockyard have got employment at good wages in the Imperial Dockyard, at Cherbourg.

150 labourers were, on Saturday, discharged from the Royal gun factories, in consequence of the number employed considerably exceeding 3,000, being greater than the limits of the present establishment can profitably accommodate. A gang of about 500 smiths and hammermen have entered on night and day work, so that the steam machinery is incessantly in operation.

The "Daily News" asks what has become of the Channel fleet since the last cruise to Lisbon; some, it says, have been in dock, strained and leaky, others with disabled engines and boilers, others with sprung spars, all wanting repair. Nohow, and nowhere is the succinctest report given of the where and the what of the channel fleet since this cruise to Lisbon. Imagine every man at Shorncliffe, Aldershott, and Colchester in hospital, and that is the condition of our Channel fleet.

At St. George's-in-the-East yesterday evening there were the usual yelling, hissing, and other profanities which have for months past disgraced the Church.

The "Post" says, that in the building trades in the metropolis there are symptoms of a renewal of that disastrous struggle between masters and workmen witnessed in course of the last autumn.

On Saturday the French Legislative Body discussed, for the first time, the new Commercial Treaty between England and France. The protectionists spoke out, but they are in a minority.

It is now said that the French forces will leave the Roman States early in June.

The cold weather has caused a fresh rise in the Paris flour markets.

PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The details of this association are published; there will be 6 ranges, varying from 300 to 1,000 yards. The shooting at 300 yards to be from the shoulder, and the remaing 5 ranges from the knee. The Queen's prize of £250, together with the gold medal of the association, will be shot for by candidates successful in other trials, the ranges being 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. There will also be prizes for all comers of all nations at ranges from 200 to 1,000 yards, and the Prince Consort will give a prize of £100 to the best shot in this department.

London Corn Market, April 30.—Arrivals small of foreign wheat and oats, but fair of barley. English supply moderate. A good attendance of buyers, with moderate demand for English wheat at 1s decline. In foreign no alteration. Barley in good request at Friday's advance. Oats in quiet demand, at 3d improvement over Friday. Norfolk flour held firmly for 30s.

Usborne's Report, April 30.—Supplies moderate. Wheat not active, but holders firm. Flour—no sellers at last week's rates for fresh made Norfolks. Maize still firm. Barley in excellent demand at full prices. Peas steady. Beans 1s dearer. Oats 6d dearer.

London Produce, April 30.—No new feature in either sugar or coffee. Tea firm. Rice quiet but firm. Saltpetre, a little doing, holders firm. Tallow quiet, very little doing. Spot, 55s 6d to 55. May and June, 54s 3d.

Liverpool Cattle Market, April 30.—The supply of stock was larger than on last Monday. Demand very slow for cattle at much lower prices. No change in the value of mutton. Beef 6d to 7½d per lb. Mutton 9½d to 10½d. 1,730 beasts. 5,899 sheep at market.

Cork Corn Market, April 30.—White wheat, 27s to 31s 9d; red do 27s; barley, 17s to 21s; oats, 14s 3d to 17s.

Liverpool Cotton Market, April 28.—Sales probably about 8,000 or 10,000 bales. Market firm. Imports 12,12 bales.

Cork Butter Market, April 30.—Firsts, 125s; seconds, 125s; thirds, 112s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 70s; sixths, 60s. 500 firkins in market.

SHIPPING.

Queenstown.—Arrived—Amy, Rio Grande; Elora, Constantinople and Malta; Amo, Matanzas; Jenny R., Constantinople; Marino, Odessa; Zylla, Port Lagos; Immaculate, Catania; Lizzie, Dransfield; Siberia, Liverpool, loss of sails; D'Israeli, St. Helena; Niagara (s.s.), Boston, Liverpool, and proceeded; Izane, Liverpool, for Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, sails split; Asia, (s.s.) Liverpool and New York, and proceeded.

Belfast.—Vapour, Bourdeaux; Aderis, (s.s.) London; Tekelina, Amalia Bayonne; Emily Wylde, Bayonne; Camelia, Bordeaux; Eugene, Bordeaux; Gallatee, Bordeaux; Agamemnon, Wismar; Elizabeth Beek, Bayonne.

CORK MARKETS.

The receipts of grain to our markets last week were 23 barrels of wheat, 649 barrels of barley, and 778 barrels of oats. White wheat brought from 27s to 31s. 9d. a barrel; red wheat, 27s.; barley, 16s. 9d. to 22s.; and oats 14s. to 17s. 4d. Seed barley went at from 21s. to 23s. a barrel.

There were 141 tons of hay, and 48 tons of straw brought to market during the week. Hay, farmers sold at from £4 10s. to £6 10s. a ton, and dealers from £5 to £6 10s.; straw, farmers, from £2 15s. to £4; dealers, £4 5s. to £4 10s.; and reed £3 10s. to £4 5s. Turnips brought from 21s. to 23s. a ton.

The quantity of butter received at our weigh house last week was 3,622 firkins, of which 9 were second quality, 878 third, 2,376 fourth, 322 fifth, and 37 sixth. Prices during the week gradually declined from those at which the market opened on Monday. The quotations of Saturday were from five to ten shillings lower than those of that day. Seconds, which were quoted 130s up to Friday, dropped on that day to 125s, and retained that figure on Saturday. Thirds on Monday and Tuesday were 125s, on Wednesday they dropped to 122s, on Thursday to 119s, on Friday to 116, and on Saturday to 112s. Fourths, which on Monday and Tuesday were quoted 102s, declined on Wednesday to 100s, on Thursday to 97s, on Friday to 95s, and on Saturday to 94s. Fifths opened on Monday at 80s; on Tuesday they dropped to 76s, retaining that figure on the following day; on Thursday they went down to 73s, on Friday 71s, and on Saturday to 70s. Sixths remains at 60s.—"Cork Constitution."

THE GREAT DEBATE.

The great debate on Reform draws its slow length along, but as the chief men on both sides have now addressed the House, the discussion is certain to terminate next week. The interest of the debate reached its culminating point on Thursday night. On the Ministerial side the discussion has elicited neither the charms of eloquence nor the power of thought, and every alternate speech delivered from the Government benches was a criticism unfavourable to the Bill. The speeches from the Opposition side of the House have alone been worthy of the momentous occasion. The opening night of the debate was made memorable by the powerful address of Mr. Disraeli, who, singling out the leading points of the question, dealt with them at once in the spirit of a great statesman, and with the rushing eloquence of a true orator. On Thursday night the magnificent oration of Sir E. B. Lytton completed what the leader of the Opposition so ably began. The right honourable baronet gathered together and swept over all the arguments of the Ministerial speakers with a matchless skill in the art of debate which has never been surpassed in the annals of Parliament. And when he left the arguments of his adversaries, and rose to the development of his own opinions, the House was so carried away by the magnificent oratory of the speaker that at times he was interrupted for several minutes by the applause of the assembly. The enthusiasm of the House was unparalleled in modern times, and Sir Edward's speech would be without a rival were it not for his grand oration on the same subject a year ago. But there is a marked difference in the character of the two speeches. Last year he treated the subject in a broader style and in a spirit more eminently philosophic. This year he came forward more in the character of a debater, and his speech sparkles from beginning to end like a diamond to which the art of the polisher has given a hundred facets. More than any other member, Sir Edward is a favourite with the House; and if any one wishes to discern the source of his popularity, he has only to study the great speech on Thursday night. From beginning to end it is eminently courteous and generous. He always renders the amplest justice to his political opponents; and it is pleasing to note that his tribute to the manliness of Lord John Russell's late—alas! too late—bearing towards the ambitious policy of France was responded to by the Opposition benches with the true courtesy of gentlemen, and with the heartiness of earnest patriotism.—*The Press.*

Death of James Armstrong, Esq.—We regret to record in our obituary of to-day the death of James Armstrong, Esq., Lurgan. He was one of the most honoured and respected merchants of that town. He was greatly esteemed for strict integrity, moral worth, and warm-hearted friendship, which were distinguishing traits in his character. He was a gentleman of the most enlarged benevolence, and to every religious and philanthropic object he was a liberal contributor. In private life his virtues were eminent—a devoted husband, a fond father, and a warmly attached friend.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

The Rival Steamers to Bangor.—Saturday last, the steamer Petrel, which has been procured for the purpose of plying between Belfast and Bangor, arrived at Donegall Quay, and is to sail for Bangor at seven o'clock this (Monday) morning. The steamer Pilot sailed on Saturday at four o'clock, for Bangor, on a pleasure trip, when a large number availed themselves of the opportunity of proceeding by her. On arriving in Bangor, crowds surrounded the quay, and cheered heartily as she approached. Three cheers were given for Mr. Henderson, and also cheers for the Pilot, and Captain Richardson. Considerable interest in the rival steamers was manifested. On reaching the quays in Belfast, the passengers separated, cheering again for the Pilot.—*Ibid.*

A Boy Killed By a Lioness.—The other day when Manders' menagerie was at Great Grimsby, a boy named Redman was swinging on the ropes placed in front of the dens; and, although previously cautioned, he approached close to the den in which the lions were kept. A lioness immediately seized his head with her paw, and would have crushed it to atoms had not a lion, anxious to have a share, pushed heavily against her, and the keeper rushing up, caused the animal to liberate the poor lad. His head and face, however, were so fearfully lacerated that he has since died from the effect of his wounds.

A Schooner on the Goodwin Sands.—A schooner painted with a blue ribbon, from the northward, got ashore on the North Sand Head of the Goodwin Sands about 5-30 p.m. on the 26th inst. The steam-tug and life-boat from Ramsgate are out to her assistance; weather threatening, and much sea where she now lies. Nothing whatever was to be seen of her on Friday morning.

Accident to the Duke of Hamilton.—We are sorry to learn that the Duke of Hamilton met with an accident on Friday night by which he fractured his leg. It appears that his grace, after having dined with a few friends, left his residence in Arlington-street to take a walk before retiring to rest. While crossing Piccadilly, between Dover-street and Berkeley-street, in stepping on the pavement his foot slipped and he fell, and in the fall sustained a fracture of the right leg, just above the ancle. He was immediately conveyed home, and Dr. Ferguson, and Mr. W. Ferguson, the eminent surgeon, were soon in attendance, and the extent of the injury was ascertained. On Saturday the following bulletin, signed by Mr. Ferguson, was issued:—"His Grace the Duke of Hamilton has sustained a fracture of the right leg. He has passed a tolerable night, and is going on favourably." Yesterday afternoon the subjoined bulletin was issued for the information of his grace's numerous friends:—"His grace has passed a good night, and is going on favourably."

Holloway's Pills.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life, and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa cholic, &c.

BIRTHS.

Booth—April 26, at Lara, county of Wicklow, the wife of George Booth, Esq., of a son.

Foley—April 28, at Kappagh Parsonage, Westport, the wife of the Rev. P. Foley, of a daughter.

Gallwey—April 28, at 7, Rutland-square East, the wife of John Gallwey, Esq., of a son.

Molloy—April 29, at Abbeyfield Cottage, Naas, the wife of Ebenezer Molloy, Esq., of a daughter.

Tombe—April 26, at Bromley, Newtownmountkennedy, the wife of Gordon E. Tombe, Esq., of a son.

Wake—April 28, Mrs. W. Orpen Wake, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Hodder and Morgan—April 26, at the Cathedral, St. Barry's, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Ross, Captain Hodder, of Ringabella-house, to Jane Georgina, youngest daughter of William Morgan, Esq., M.D., Blackrock, Cork.

Strong and Carr—April 30, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Charles Stewart Stanford, D.D., Thomas Kemp Strong, Esq., Inspector of National Schools, to Lavinia Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Frederick Carr, Esq., County Inspector of Constabulary, Roscommon.

Sugden and Bigg—On the 28th instant, at St. Giles's, Camberwell, by the Rev. Wm. Whitechurch, M.A., Joseph Sugden, Esq., of Trinity House, Halifax, to Fanny, relict of John Busher Duncan, M.A., barrister-at-law, and daughter of the late John Bigg, Esq., Adelaide-place, London-bridge.

DEATHS.

Armstrong—April 27, at Rathgar, in the 81st year of his age, William Armstrong, Esq., of Roxboro', in the county of Armagh.

Astle—April 27, at her residence, 38, Waltham-terrace, Blackrock, Mrs. Jane Astle, aged 62 years, widow of John Astle, Esq., of Bloomsbury, county Dublin.

Bond—April 30, at 14, Hardwicke-street, Mrs. Sophia Bond, relict of J. W. Bond, Esq., deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relations. Her end was peace.

Leech—April 27, at Emly Vicarage, William Thomas Atkinson, son of the Rev. Arthur Henry Leech, aged three weeks.

Romer—April 27, at Priddy's Hard, near Gosport, the infant son of Lieut.-Col. Romer, R.A., aged 24 hours.

Pether—April 27, at Kennington, Anna Maria Pether, eldest daughter of the late Abraham Pether, F.S.A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, April 30.—Arrived.—Stainster, Altona, wheat; Havelock, Sines, cork wood; Hunter, Antwerp, goods; Catharina, Hamburg, goods; Ankge Gepkeline, Rotterdam, goods; Cyrus, Gloucester, timber; Hope, Wicklow, ore; Stella, Cardiff, iron; Elizabeth, Liverpool, Indian corn; Eagle, Cork, flour; Fyrie steamer, London, goods; Windsor, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods. Fifteen colliers.

Sailed.—Times steamer, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Belfast, goods; Pilot, Newport, potatoes.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MAY 1.
Morning Tide, 7-13. Evening Tide, 7-47.

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